THE NEW GENESEE FARMER

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

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An Apology for Correspondents.

It is well known that most of our correspondents are practical farmers, and with most of our readers we are sure this is sufficient excuse for their not writing more at this season of the year. In the mean time, it gives us an opportunity to select some choice treasures from the columns of our cotemporaries. We trust, however, that our old friends will improve the time afforded by a rainy day, occasionally, so as not to allow our readers to forget them; and as soon as the hurrying season is over we shall again exhibit a goodly number of honorable names.

One More Call.

Some post masters and agents deserve our thanks for the honorable manner in which they have responded to the call in our last; but there are many others still behind hand, and as we dislike to be personal, we hope they will remit the amounts due without delay, and save us further trouble.

"Thou shalt not steal."

It does but little good to scold, but really the way our pockets are picked by some persons in the matter of postage, is hardly endurable. One writes from Ohio that his paper has miscarried or lost, another in Michigan asks some unimportant question for his own benefit, and each robs us of two shillings! A gentleman (?) in Canada writes a letter entirely for his own benefit, and encloses a business card, making double postage and cheating us out of three shillings. Another orders two copies of the Farmer and encloses a dollar bill, which is at a discount of from 7 to 10 cents, and then subjects us to double postage in the bargain. Some of our Canadian neighbors seem to forget that there is any postage on letters in this State; and others remember it to but little purpose. We have on several occasions received letters containing one or more small bills, and then a ten cent piece enclosed "to pay the American postage!" Whereas the postage is charged *on each piece*, whether large or small, and the ten cent piece *just paid its own postage* and no more! The people of Canada generally, and even many of the post masters, do dot seem to be aware that the law allows American postage to be paid together with the Canadian, at the office where the letter is deposited. All that is necessary is, for the post master to mark on the outside the amount so paid We hope we shall not soon have to write another homily on this text

Harvesting and Thrashing Machines.

"Pitt's Grain Thrasher and Separator" is now in operation near this city; and, as in other places, is gaining the approbation of the farmers who witness it. We are happy to announce that Mr. Pitts is making arrangements to manufacture the machines in this city.

One of Hussey's Harvesting Machines has just arrived in town, and measures will be taken to afford the farmers of this vicinity an opportunity for seeing it in operation. Mr. Hussey is now manufacturing his machines at Auburn, and will soon be ready to supply orders. More about these machines next month.

A New Oil Plant—The Madia sativa.

The superintendant of the Belfast (Ireland) Botanic Garden, presented Mr. Batcham a package of the Madia sativa seed. Part of this was sent to the Hon. H. L. Ellsworth of the Patent Office, who requests us to publish some information concerning it. The best account of this plant we have seen, is in Loudon's Magazine of Gardening for March, 1839, from which we gather the following:—

"M. Bosch, superintendant of the gardens of the king of Wirtemburg, has made numerous experiments for many years on acclimatising exotic plants, during the course of which one plant, *Madia* sativa, attracted peculiar attention, as he found from the reports of travellers in Chili, that it is cultivated in that country as an oleiferous plant, and an excellent oil is extracted from it. During the last few years, M. Bosch has given this plant a fair trial on a large scale, at considerable expense; and the results of this trial have surpassed his most sanguine expectations."

It is an annual plant of the natural order Compositæ, growing to the height of one and a half to two feet. The seed should be sown in the spring, on rich soil, at the rate of about 7 lbs. to the acre. The produce is about 1,500 lbs. per (English) acre; and 100 lbs. of seed yield about 33 lbs. of oil.

"According to a chemical analysis, 100 parts of the Madia oil consists of 45 parts of oleine (or fluid part of the oil), 40 of stearine (the mucilage, or fatty part), and 15 of glycerine (or sweet solid part, a honey like and glutinous substance) This oil does not congeal at 19° below Reaumur, but only becomes a little less fluid, which makes it an incomparable substance for keeping all sorts of machines in order; and there can likewise be a solid and well lathering soap made of it. That it may be advantageously used in cloth manufactories has been proved by experiments already made, by which it was found preferable to the olive oil, which had been previously used."

"For all these reasons, it is to be hoped that the *Madia* sativa will soon take that place in agriculture, to which, by its usefulness, it is justly entitled; and which, also, the king of Wirtemburg has already acknowledged, by rewarding with a gold medal the merit of M. Bosch, in introducing a plant into field culture which promises to become uncommonly useful, not only to our agriculture, but to our manufactures and trades."

We should be pleased to hear whether any experiments have been tried with this plant in the United States.

The Striped Bug.

Several correspondents have favored us with answers to the inquiry in our last, for an effectual mode of protecting vines from the striped bug. We give the substance of these methods, although they are not new, and we know from experience that most of them are not fully effectual. In a season like the present, however, when the bugs are not very numerous, these preventives may answer the purpose.

1. Water the plants with a decoction of tobacco.
2. Spread tobacco stems, or refuse tobacco, around them
3. Sprinkle the plants frequently with water in which burdock leaves have been soaked a few days.
4. Spread soot upon and around the plants.
5. Apply ashes, plaster, or sulpher, in the same manner as the last.
6. The last and most effectual, if not the most easy: get up—we mean *go out*—early in the morning while the dew is on their wings, catch them, and with the thumb and finger, pinch off their *mandibils*. Or administer a dose of the Frenchman's flea powder, thus:—

"First den, you *catch* de flea;
You pour some little powder down he troat;
Begar he choke!"

Farmers, don't Sell your Ashes.

MESSRS. EDITORS—According to late discoveries in Agricultural Chemistry, Professor Liebig says, that in taking the hay from meadows, the principal cause of exhaustion to the soil, is the loss of the potash contained in the hay; and that this may be readily restored by sowing the meadow with a thin covering of wood ashes.

I once heard a very successful farmer say, that he never suffered a bushel of ashes to be sold from his farm—that it was worth 50 cents a bushel to sow on grass and corn. SENECA.

Clarifying Maple Sugar with Indian Meal.

W. S. Tupper, of South Venice, informs us that he tried an experiment according to the directions in our April paper, for clarifying Maple Sugar by the use of Indian meal. Owing to the advanced state of the season, the trial was not very complete; still, the result satisfied him that a quality of sugar can be produced in this way, far superior to that clarified in the old way by the use of milk and eggs. He advises sugar makers to give it a fair trial next year, and publish the results.

The Curculio.

We are but partially acquainted with the Curculio. Its manner of providing for its young by depositing the nit in our stone fruit, may be familiar to most of our readers,—together with several other particulars; but its food after it has passed into the perfect state, its place of abode during the autumn and winter, and the age it may attain, are things which appear to be very imperfectly known.

If the life of this insect extends to several years, the chief advantage to be derived from having hogs and geese under the trees, must be to prevent its increase. A few of the old ones indeed, may be trampled to death; but in a large fruit garden, it is likely that most of the young ones will escape; and if to these we add such as immigrate from other places, there will be an increasing array of them in the trees, beyond the reach of the hogs, geese, and poultry.

That such has been the case in our fruit garden, we are much inclined to believe. Six years ago, the hogs were not permitted to run there; and without doubt many hundreds of young curculios were added to those already in possession. We have lately undertaken to lessen their number by catching them on sheets; and we now have about 1700 on the list.

From their difference in size, we infer a difference in age. Further proof indeed, is wanted; but some of them are not less than four or five times as large as others. If they live through a period of years, they must continue to provide for their offspring in some kind of stone fruit. If we exclude them from the plum tree, the apricot, and nectarine, they will attack the peach and the cherry. The latter indeed suffers annually to some extent; and a few years ago, owing to a scarcity of other fruit, our peaches were almost entirely destroyed by them.

These considerations have induced us this season to pay more attention to them than in years past; and we have been surprised to find them so numerous. In a late article on this subject, we proposed to jar the trees before the tin troughs were put up; but one, or even a dozen jarrings are not sufficient to get them all down. The troughs therefore, should be fixed and filled, very early in the season, before the insects ascend the trees, or the labor may be vain. We offer some proof of this remark: For nine mornings in succession, some of our trees had been repeatedly struck with an axe, so as to produce violent concussions, each time obtaining a goodly number of curculios; and yet on the tenth morning, from the same trees, we caught more than double the number that we had at any other time, owing to the cold which benumbed them, and rendered them less able to hold on. From the same trees we have since obtained many more.

Some persons have doubted the efficiency of water troughs; but from what we have seen of them, our confidence has not been diminished in the least. We have frequently caught curculios on the rim, as if waiting for a passage; and have sometimes found them in the water perfectly helpless. Now to prevent them from climbing up, is all that we can reasonably expect from a water trough. It cannot bring them down.

For large trees, the expense of these fixtures will be greater than on small trees, the amount of materials to make them being greater. If a sufficient space be left between the trough and the tree however, it may remain several years without being taken down—a hole being made in the bottom as soon as the curculio season is over, to let off the water which might collect there, from rain or from melting snow. A small chisel, cutting through the tin into a block of wood held firmly under, would make a sufficient aperture, which might be closed the next spring, and secured by a drop of soder. Three or more wedges pushed up between the trough and the tree fastened by small nails, support the trough; and rags or tow stop up the remaining vacancy. We cap the whole with a coat of mortar to prevent the insects from working their way through the crevices.

Hogs sometimes neglect to eat the fallen fruit when it is very green; but shorter commons will generally bring them to their duty. If the fruit lies long under the tree, the worm escapes into the ground. †

Locality of the Canker Worm.

The Nashville Agriculturist (as quoted in an exchange paper) recommends taking up the earth round fruit trees to the depth of six or eight inches, and to the distance of eight or ten inches, for the purpose of burning it, in order "to destroy the germ of the canker worm." Is the canker worm an inhabitant of Tennessee? Perhaps some of our readers can inform us in regard to this particular; and also the boundaries of that district on which the genuine canker worm (*Phalena vernata*) is found.

Deane in his New England Farmer or Georgical Dictionary says, "It is not less than about fifty years since this insect began its depredations in New England, in the parts which had been longest cultivated. But perhaps there is some reason to hope that Providence is about to extirpate them: for a little bird has lately made its appearance in some parts of the country, which feeds upon the canker worms. Should these birds have a rapid increase, the insect will be thinned, so as to be less formidable, if not wholly destroyed."

The second edition of that work was issued in 1797, "*soon* after the first," and perhaps we may set the time of their first appearance about one hundred years ago. It will be safe to conclude they were not newly created about that time, however; and we may ask whence they came? or what other tree supplied them with food before that period?

The little bird was doubtless the cedar bird—one of the greatest marauders of our land; but having no canker worms for him to feed on in this district, we should be glad to send him where he might find useful employment. †

From Western Farmer.

Best Method of Improving New Farms.

If heavily timbered with oak, maple, beach, bass wood, ash, &c., together with a heavy growth of underwood or brush, the best method in the opinion of the writer, or at least that has fallen under his observation, to clear such land is, if it be undulating and dry, to enter in the months of June, July or August, upon the land to be cleared, when the leaves are large and full, with *axe and bush hook* in hand, and cut down all the trees and brush of and less in size than six or eight inches in diameter, on the first five, ten, twenty, or more acres, according to the means at command, leaving the larger trees standing.

Trim up the fallen trees by lopping off the branches, and then cut up their branches into suitable length for rails, or to be thrown together into piles for burning, leaving the brush scattered over the surface of the ground to dry. The next step recommended, will be, after the leaves have fallen from the trees in the fall of the year, and before the buds start out in the spring, to girdle the timber or trees left standing so effectually as to kill them; and as soon thereafter as the weather will permit, (if the season be favorable, the last of April or first of May,) put fire to your "fallow," and the probability is, you will get a "good burn." When once cleared off, put on a brisk team of young cattle or horses, and harrow up your land thoroughly till it becomes mellow and pliable to the hoe; you may then plant it in corn or potatoes, or sow it to oats or other spring grain, at your option, or as your wants may dictate. If you sow to oats, you can immediately seed down after them to "timothy grass," "red top" or "clover," which will soon furnish your farm with hay for your stock of cattle, &c. Nor will the 'girdlings' become dangerous to your cattle, or prove detrimental to your crops for the first three or four years, and in the mean time they can be cut down and used for rail timber, or fire wood, and being dry, can be burned out of the farmer's way at almost any season of the year when he may have the most leisure time to do it.

It being generally the case with those hardy industrious men who most frequently break in upon new farms, that they are limited in their means, and having families to support, and some of them large ones too, they require a quick return of the outlay of their small capitals. And this method of clearing the first forty acres of timbered land, if pursued, will place a family in circumstances to raise their own food for consumption, sooner than any other, as much labor, time and expense are thereby saved the first year or two, while the new beginner is beginning anew with every thing new around him. If "openings," "prairies," or "plains," are to be worked, where there is a heavy coat of herbage upon the ground, and no obstacles in the way of the plough, in the month of June or July enter upon the land to be broken up with a sufficient team to turn over the sward with ease, while the wild grass and herbs are yet tender and vegetating.

The depth of ploughing should be regulated according to the depth of the soil. And as a general rule, prairie can be ploughed deeper than either openings or the willow plains. "Oak openings," the first ploughing should be turned over to the depth of about six inches, and great care must be taken to turn a "*clean, handsome furrow*," so as to cover entirely the vegetable matter, for one acre well ploughed and tilled, is better to the farmer than five but half done, and if the *whiskey bottle* is suffered never to enter the habitation nor the field, and proper care be taken, the farm work is sure of being not only seasonably, but well done. The land thus ploughed should be suffered to lie in fallow, undisturbed until the following spring, when it may be cross ploughed, harrowed and prepared for spring crops.

It may be well, perhaps, here to advert to one reason why the first ploughing in openings or plains, where the sub-soil tends to clay should not be made too deep. Argillous soil, in its natural undisturbed state, lies in a compact firm layer, and is of a cold sour nature; and as new beginners are somewhat impatient for early crops, they cannot wait for the seasons with their accompanying attributes of heat and frost, shower and sunshine, to modify and subdue the natural sourness of a clayey soil if ploughed to the depth of ten or twelve inches at first: so therefore, as soon as the vegetation and mould which were turned under at the first ploughing, have sufficiently rotted to mix with the under soil that was turned up, and which being thin, (if ploughed but six inches,) and lying over a compost formed of the vegetable matter soon macerates, by exposure and the air changes of the weather, and will if planted or sowed, yield a tolerable crop, the time is improved by the new beginners, to avail themselves of the earliest possible harvest. And furthermore, as all newly cultivated lands, if properly managed, will yield a yearly increase of the products of the soil for the first five or six years; the depth of ploughing can be gradually increased without materially lessening the productiveness of the crop. At the same time the farmer is receiving a rich reward for his care and labor. As I have already occupied a larger space of your useful columns than may be interesting to most of your readers in partly answering a short inquiry, I shall close by observing that if your "Tuscola" correspondent, "O. S." needs any further information on the subject, after he shall have cleared or broken up the first ten acres of land, by so intimating through the medium of the Western Farmer, he can be accommodated by

"CINCINNATUS."

Lapeer County, March 20th, 1841.

Millet.

Culture.—This plant will grow upon any soil of tolerable richness, though it does best on loam. The ground should be prepared as for ordinary crops. The seed should be sown broad-cast, and covered with the harrow. If sown early, the crop may be gathered in August, though if sown any time before the 25th of June, it will come to maturity.* If seed is the object, four quarts of seed to the acre will be enough; but if intended principally for cattle feed, the quantity of seed may be increased to eight quarts. It grows to the height of from two to six feet, according to the quality of the soil. Birds are fond of the seed, and devour it as soon as it begins to ripen. The crop should be therefore cut before the whole has matured, and while the straw is green. It may be cut with a sickle, scythe, or cradle, and should be housed as soon as it is sufficiently dry.

* When *fodder* is the chief object, Millet may be sown in July.—Ens. N. G. FARMER.

Product.—The product will be according to the soil, and will vary from ten to thirty bushels of seed, and from one to three tons of forage, on the acre. It sometimes produces more than a thousand fold returns.

Use.—We have found it an excellent substitute for corn, in fattening hogs, either ground or boiled; and if ground would probably be useful for neat cattle and horses. The straw is eaten freely by cattle, and both the seed and straw abound with nutritious matter.—*Albany Cultivator.*

The following opinions were advanced by Messrs. Colman and Buckminster, at the Agricultural meetings in Boston:

"Millet was both grass and grain. Mr. C. had himself raised it at the rate of three tons to the acre. It is an annual plant, and is useful when other crops fail. He had known millet sown in August, and a good crop obtained after the crop of hay had been cut off with drought. Cattle prefer it to almost any other kind of hay. When ripened it is a valuable grain, weighing from thirty to forty pounds to the bushel."

"Millet he (Mr. B.) believed a great exhauster of the soil: it probably would not exhaust so much when cut for hay before it was ripe. It could not be profitably cultivated in this country for any other than a late crop."

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Agricultural Societies--The Act of 1841 "To Promote Agriculture."

Messrs. Editors—There has been much difference of opinion amongst practical farmers, as to the utility of Agricultural Societies. Some have said they are altogether too partial in their operations, excluding from competition all, or mostly all, of those who have not ample pecuniary means of preparing subjects for exhibition and premium at the annual fair. It is urged that the principle on which premiums have been awarded, instead of rewarding skill, economy, and good husbandry, has encouraged a few individuals to vie with each other in pampering a select number of animals, while perhaps their average stock may in consequence be stinted below ordinary allowance, and be of the most common description. Some have bestowed all their manure on one or two acres, and by great expense of time and pains extorted a great crop of grain or roots, while the remainder of the farm has met with corresponding neglect; and finally, he who has succeeded in cramming the most pudding into a pig, or has been able to draw the milk from the greatest number of cows with one calf, has, as a matter of course, drawn the premium. Sir, how have you fed this fine animal of yours? Oh, he has never had more than he could get, has been in some cases about the necessary amount of scrutiny and investigation as to method and means.

The man who, regardless of expense, obtains the greatest crop from an acre or half an acre, will accomplish the same result. The same may be said of the otherwise frugal housewife, who neglects important domestic duties, in order to produce a highly wrought pair of silk stockings or a curious hearth rug.

These objections I confess are not altogether groundless; yet, upon the whole, agricultural societies, with all their errors of management, have stirred up a spirit of emulation, showed farmers what can be done, and been of great benefit to the interests of agriculture. I think the friends of improvement may felicitate themselves on the final attention which this subject has received from the legislature, and the passage of an act, which if carried out according to its true spirit, will obviate these objections, and place every one within the sphere of fair competition.

Although the allowance provided in this act is very limited; yet, as an incipient step, it is much better than no action; and it is to be hoped that the importance of the object will stimulate our farmers promptly to co-operate in making up the duplicate to this fund.

I propose to make a few remarks on section 3d of the act, which will be found entire in the June number of this paper.

Mention is made of "articles, productions and improvements, best calculated to promote the agricultural, household, and manufacturing interests of this State." All articles seem to be excluded from exhibition for premiums, except those which fulfil the above intention. The officers of the society are to have "special reference to the nett profits which accrue or are likely to accrue from the mode of raising the crop or stock, or the fabrication of the article thus offered, with the intention that the reward shall be given for the most economical or profitable mode of competition." The above clause seems to embrace the true principle on which agricultural societies ought to operate and premiums be awarded. Farming in general is not carried on as an amusement, but as a source of profit, as an agreeable and healthy employment. The data which are to determine "nett profit," seem to be perfectly evident. He who succeeds in eliciting the most animal or vegetable nutriment from a given quantity of material, with the same economy of time and labor, shows the most skill; or, in other words, he who can produce a fine crop or a fine animal at the least expend of means, will reap the most "nett profit." It is well known that two animals of the same age and weight may be placed in separate pens, each may be fed the same quantity of grain or roots—at the end of a given time weigh and examine these animals and there will be found a difference (sometimes very great) in their weight and form.

The only possible circumstances which can produce this difference, are as follows:—

1. Method of preparing the food.
2. Time and manner of feeding.
3. Constitution of the animal, which embraces,

1. Voracity of appetite, which makes them what are termed "good feeders."

2. Power of the digestive and assimilating organs, by which a greater quantity of chyle is elaborated from the same aliment in some animals than in others.

In regard to field crops, it is likewise known that the most striking difference in the appearance and produce is sometimes only separated by a division fence. This is caused,

1. By the previous condition of the land, quantity and quality of manure applied:

2. Season of the year when manure is drawn and method of application.

3. Number of times and manner in which the land is ploughed and harrowed.

4. Preparation of seed and mode of planting or sowing;—

5. And lastly, time spent in tending the crop and manner of doing it.

A proper discrimination is required to hit right in every particular, and so adjust the labor and expense as to secure a profitable crop. The more skilful and judicious consideration of the above circumstances, can alone render one man more successful than another. Here is ample scope for the exercise of thought and experiment; and the man who by well directed and careful experiment, establishes some principle in the rearing of stock, or cultivation of the soil, and in proof of this principle brings forward to the Fair a specimen of production, which not only excels, but has yielded a handsome "nett profit," will, by imparting his peculiar method, confer benefit on the whole farming community. In pursuance of this latter consideration, the act goes on to provide that the "person claiming the premium shall deliver in writing, to the president of the society, as accurate a description of the process of preparing the soil, including the quantity and quality of manure applied, and in raising the crop, or feeding the animal, as may be; and also of the expense and product of the crop, or of increase in value of the animal, with the view of showing accurately the profit of cultivating the crop or feeding or fattening the animal. This latter clause strikes at the root of the whole matter. It excludes all mere fancy farmers, who by dint of money can exhibit some huge animal, or produce an enormous crop from a few rods of ground.

It will be seen I think, that the spirit of the law is to give the "race to the swift and the battle to the strong," and as far as can be, reward and encourage genuine merit.

Farmers of 1841, why are you not still muzzling over the surface of your farms with the old bull plough with wooden mould board, and putting in your grain with the triangular harrow of nine teeth? Who amongst you now, who if your stock is not all thorough bred, have not a sprinkling amongst your flocks and herds of some of the best blood in Europe? To whom are you indebted for the amazing improvement which has taken place in farming for the last twenty years? To the ingenious, to the enterprising, to the men who were willing to hazard time and means in doubtful experiments—many important hints on which you are almost unconsciously practicing with success, you can trace to these men—men of thought, men of persevering exertion.

I need not say that real excellence in any department of business is not the result of accident, or blind chance. It must be the fruit of cool reflection, of "patient thought." The brilliant emanations of genius, like those luminous appearances in the heavens which sometimes occur, may dazzle and surprise and excite our admiration; but most of the great practical improvements in the arts which have raised men from barbarism, have been the fruit of laborious exertion, of protracted experiments. They have caused much racking of the brain and many sleepless nights.—These remarks apply as well to farming as to any other pursuit. The door of improvement is still open—let the tide flow on. Every farmer, if he studies his own interest, will become a member of the county society; and if he has not the taste or the time to devote to agricultural experiments, let him cheerfully contribute a little for the encouragement of those who, for his benefit, are willing to search out the most successful and economical method of raising a crop, and will be at the pains of introducing the most approved breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine.

Ogden, June 10, 1841. J. B. SMITH.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Sheep Poisoned by the common Red Cherry.

Messrs. Editors—Some six or eight years since, while carrying on farming at Rock Stream, one of my orchards, in which was a variety of fruit trees, including a number of the common red sour cherry, became covered with a luxuriant growth of grass, to destroy which, I turned in, about the first of September, fifty or sixty merino sheep. The animals seemed unusually fond of eating the young cherry sprouts which had sprung up very thick under and about the cherry trees. In less than an hour a large proportion of them were discovered to be diseased, and they were immediately turned out. They staggered continually, pitching forward upon their heads, and often turning entirely over upon their backs. In the course of two or three hours several of them had died; the remainder gradually recovered.

Post mortem examinations proved that their stomachs were compactly filled with the leaves of the cherry sprouts, containing, I presume, prussic acid sufficient to destroy animal life.

E. BARNES.

Note.—A neighbor of mine lost a cow from her eating the leaves of a cherry tree, which had been blown down by a wind storm. E. B.

Geneva, May 29, 1841.

Excrescences on Plum Trees.

We first observed the *new* excrescences on plum trees about the 12th of last month; but as vegetation has been unusually backward, it is probable that in other years, they will appear much earlier. The worms in some of these bunches are more advanced than in others.

The more we see of the works of this insect, the more we are satisfied it may be easily kept in check, or entirely destroyed. Excepting the few that migrate, it seems not much inclined to wander from its native tree, unless others are very near. Where it attacks plum trees with thick branches, the proprietor may find an advantage in cutting out a part with all their leaves and fruit on,—because he can find the bunches so much more readily, and because the fruit that remains will be finer and more valuable. Summer pruning is much approved by some horticulturists.

Possibly some of our readers may think we are bestowing an undue share of attention on this subject. We don't think so. We expect the most indolent will be the first to complain; and it is this class that we more especially want to stimulate into action. Get up half an hour before the usual time—steal away from a noon spell to attend to it—take the neighbor that comes to spend an idle hour along to see the operation and to assist—it will do him good—and the plum trees will be saved from ruin.

Even as late as when our paper makes it appearance in these northern parts, it is probable that many worms will still remain in their nests. Cut open the bunches, and see if it is so. If any are found, destroy them. If half of them are stopped on their way to mischief, it will be something of great value, not only as it gets a man's hand into the business, and prepares him for doing his duty next year, but he will have much less to do. †

Rust on Wheat.

A well written paper on the cause of Mildew, Blight, or Rust, was lately read before the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, by Kenderton Smith, in which he endeavors to show that this malady is occasioned by *sowing grass seed amongst the wheat.* We have no doubt however, that in different seasons, and different circumstances, the presence of rust may be owing to more than one cause; yet, if sowing grass seed with wheat, often, or generally produces it, it is a most important discovery.

From this paper, (published in the Farmers' Cabinet,) we make the following extracts:

"The wheat of several fields which came under my observation [in 1838] and which had not been sown with grass seed, was good, the straw bright, and the grain of excellent quality. I also remarked, that other fields which were sown with grass seed, and indeed the crop generally throughout the country was greatly injured, and in most instances, utterly destroyed by mildew or rust. What appeared very remarkable was, that we heard of excellent crops which had been raised in the very midst of this ruin and desolation.

"In the summer of 1838, I was appointed by the society, one of a committee to examine a reaping machine, then recently invented. We visited the farm of Mr. John Fox, of Oxford township, Philadelphia county, for the purpose, where the machine was put in operation upon a field of eight acres. This grain was remarkably fine in all respects: It was tall, and much of it was lodged, yet the berry was perfectly filled, and the straw was in no respect touched with mildew. *There was no grass sown with this grain;* and I have since learned that Mr. Fox and his brother have for many years, always sown their wheat without grass, and that their crops have been uniformly good.

"Adjoining this field was another in wheat, the straw of which was tall, and the growth of which had been apparently as vigorous, but the grain was shrunk and of little value. This field was sown with timothy the previous fall, and with clover in the spring, and the ground was covered with a thick and healthy coat of these grasses. The soil, situation, and advantages of these lots, for the growth of wheat, were to all appearance the same. There was another field of wheat on the opposite side of Mr. Fox's field, and only separated from it by a road, which was also utterly worthless from mildew. This lot had also been sown with grass, and there was a strong growth upon it. Here then was a field of very superior wheat, situate between two other fields which were scarcely worth cutting.

"Within the last two years I have heard of many instances of good grain, and but one instance of mildewed wheat having been produced on lands not sown with grass, or on which there was not a strong growth of grass or weeds. In every case of mildew during that time, I have ascertained upon inquiry, that grass had been sown with the grain, or prevailed to considerable extent naturally.

"I do not wish to be understood as stating that the presence of grass *always* produces mildew or rust, for I know that good crops of wheat have grown with it in dry seasons; but I do contend that the presence of a thick growth of grass or weeds upon the surface of the land, predisposes the crop to disease or mildew, and that in wet seasons it is almost invariably noxious and hurtful to the wheat plant.

"P. S. I am informed by Mr. Isaac Newton, an active and zealous member of the Society, and one of our most enterprising farmers, that he had last year, a field of about eight acres of wheat, which he sowed in the fall with timothy and herd-grass, except one land, nearly in the middle of the field, which by accident was omitted. The wheat upon this land was not affected by mildew, and the grain was of superior quality, while the rest of the field was rendered worthless by mildew."

The foregoing statements are very interesting: but we would refer our readers to an able article on this subject, published in our current volume, at pages 38—50, which is worthy of a careful perusal. Now is the season for farmers to make observations in regard to this matter. Let them take notice, in addition to the above suggestions, whether stable manure is favorable or unfavorable? Whether compost, including a portion of lime, has a bad effect? Whether head-lands in fine tilth, but trodden hard after the wheat was sown, are more free from rust? Whether this fungus often spreads from low wet places into the drier parts of the field? and whether it rarely occurs under the shade of trees? The satisfactory determination of these points may lead to very important results; and we should be pleased to hear from correspondents on the subject. †

"S. W." and the Corn Laws.

To the Editors of the New Genesee Farmer:

Your correspondent, "S. W." appears to have paid much attention to the subject on which he treats; but, on the whole, his speculations are much better adapted to the state of information and feeling which existed fifty years ago, than to the present time.

While every laborer must, as he ought, acquire by his daily wages sufficient to clothe and educate respectably his family and provide something for future use, it will be difficult to convince our farmers that their profits will be increased by the "low prices of agricultural products." It may be replied that this will regulate itself—that the cost of labor will be proportioned to the prices of the articles produced; but this is not true, except in part; and can only be the result of great uniformity in the cost of the articles consumed, according to their value For instance, if the bulk of our importations are purchased at high prices, the wages of the working man would doubtless exceed the means of the farmer to pay, if wheat was at a low price.

It is gratifying to observe, notwithstanding the lessons of patience read to us by "S. W.," and his conclusion "that we have no right to complain of the English Corn Laws, which save her agricultural interests from utter prostration and ruin," that the spirit of free trade is spreading in England as well as this country. He has doubtless observed, that though generally opposed by the landed interest, which seeks but its own selfish ends, regardless of the claims and sufferings of community, a mighty movement has taken place, which must result in the repeal of those laws, at no distant period. When this takes place, it must be obvious that the market for our wheat will be much better than at the present.

If "S. W." will take into consideration the unlimited capabilities we possess of producing this great staple, and the certainty that in a few years at farthest, our market will not be adequate to the supply, he will agree with Gov. Davis, of Massachusetts, in saying, "that the policy of our nation in sustaining the cotton growing interest to the neglect of wheat, is unwise and unjust."

It has often seemed passing strange to me that so little has been done to promote the prosperity of millions at the North, in this important particular, when a few hundred thousand men at the South have an accredited representative at the Court of St. James, watching every movement which may affect in the slightest degree their favorite exports.

But there is another aspect to this question, to which I would direct the attention of your correspondent. He thinks we have no right to complain when the landed interests seek their own protection; but did he ever reflect that this protection was the cause of want and misery inculculable? It is not the only result of this system, that the English laborer is absolutely precluded from any higher expectation than providing a scanty support for his family; thus extinguishing those noble incentives to exertion, which lie in the path of the humblest individual among us; but let him bear in mind, that no small share of the people of that country, from the operation of those laws, inhabit damp and noisome cellars, crowd to an incredible extent every garret and hovel, and drag out a most miserable existence, that "the agricultural interests" may ride in splendid coaches and feast upon the dainties of the earth. Surely the dictates of philanthropy should outweigh those of cold selfishness. It is however, by no means certain that English proprietors would be the losers by an act of justice and mercy; for, says Lord John Russell in his motion for the reduction of duty on foreign grain, "the safety of free trade has always been considered as an axiom by writers on political economy, and I see no good reason why it should not be reduced to practice."

S. R. W.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Rotation of Crops--Root Culture.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I am often asked by brother farmers how they can change from their old impoverishing mode of farming, and adopt an improved system. I say to such, fix on a proper rotation of crops—begin on a small scale till 'sure you are right, then go ahead.' My rotation for a five or six years' course is, 1st. Peas, on green sward; 2d. Corn or roots, with manure; 3d. Spring wheat; 4th. Oats, and seed with clover, or clover and timothy; 5th. Hay or pasture. I find winter wheat a rather uncertain crop, on account of its winter killing, and therefore prefer spring wheat. The Italian I have found the most productive variety. I have raised more than thirty bushels of this kind to the acre for the last four years, since I have adopted the above rotation; and last year I cut, from one acre, 1010 sheaves, which yield. d *fifty-six bushels;* and I believe I can do it again.

My ruta baga crop last year was 1836 bushels, from three acres. I kept twenty pigs entirely on them, and four working horses in good condition, without grain. I also feed sheep, calves, and cattle on them. But some farmers say, "my pigs will not eat them;" very

likely. Then boil the roots for them the first day; half boil them the next, and the third day feed them raw, and you will have no further trouble.

I raise the carrot and sugar beet, but do not think my land as well adapted to them as to the ruta baga. Last year my white beets yielded about 500 bushels to the acre, and carrots 450 bushels. I should prefer carrots to the ruta baga for horses, if as easily raised; but with me they are more expensive.

Farmers think it costs too much labor to raise ruta baga; but if they will try it, and note the expenses, it will satisfy them they get well paid for it. As I have kept an account with my crops for several years, I have ascertained that more value may be realized from ruta baga than almost any other crop. I give you the account of one acre raised last year, on land which the year previous was sward, turned over and cropped with peas.

Rent of land to cover interest and taxes,	$3 00
Ploughing,	1 50
Thirty loads barn yard manure,	7 50
Ridging before and after manure,	1 50
Planting and seed,	1 50
Hoeing and thinning, four days,	3 00
do. do. 2d. time, 2 days,	1 50
Horse and man with cultivator, three times,	1 50
Harvesting and pitting, two hands and team, two days,	6 50
	$27 50
600 bushels ruta bagas a 16 cts.	$97 92
Nett gain,	$70 42

Cost only 4½ cents per bushel.

I call the manure only 25 cts., as it only fits it for after crops, and is nearly saved—I used to make but one hundred loads of rotted manure, and now I make three hundred from the same means.

As many of your readers have never seen the "Ruta Baga Hook," would it not be well for you to publish a description of it from the Cultivator, vol. 7, p. 124? I consider your paper invaluable to the farmers in this region; as it is more particularly calculated for Western New York than any other; and wish it was in the hands of every farmer.

You may publish any, all, or none of this, as you may see fit. If you wish, I may give you an account of some other crops hereafter; but I can hold the plough better than I can wield the pen.

With respect,
ERASTUS SKINNER.

Prattsburgh, June 18, 1841.

Remarks.—Thank you, Mr. Skinner. We like your mode of wielding the pen, and should be happy to hear from you often. We will show the Ruta Baga Hook next month.—EDS.

Ploughing level Land in broad Ridges.

We have some acres of level land with a hard close subsoil, through which the water soaks very slowly; and sometimes in rainy weather stands for days together in the furrows.—(Why don't you drain it?—We intend to—one thing at a time;) but in the mean time we have been gathering it up into broad lands of fifty feet or thereabouts. This is done by ploughings, repeated in the same order, without leveling it back again; and a very fine effect has been produced. Instead of the soil soaking for a month or two during our wet spring, and seeming almost prepared when dry, for the brick-kiln, it becomes light, mellow, and greatly increased in fertility. Crops, double in value, whether of grain or grass, may now be readily obtained.

As the middle part of the land is much elevated, so the dead furrows are proportionably depressed; and in the bottom of these, now a foot or eighteen inches below the original surface of the land, we intend to make covered drains, perhaps three feet deep which shall freely discharge all the water that soaks down from the lands into them.

In conclusion, we would just remark, that the lands are raised without extra expense or labor, the work being done in the ordinary routine of cultivation.

Locust Tree Insect.

A correspondent in Seneca county informs us that his locust trees are infested with "*small insects* about a quarter of an inch long," and he thinks they will inevitably destroy the trees, unless we or our correspondents can point out a remedy.

We are not informed in what manner this insect commits its depredations—whether it preys on the wood, the bark, or the leaves—nor are we informed whether it is a worm, a caterpiller, a beetle, or a fly—but it is an insect about a quarter of an inch long! Very definite indeed! Who can tell what it is, or how to destroy it? We know of but one insect that infests these trees, and that is the *locust borer*, which in its perfect state, is a beetle about five-eighths of an inch in length, of a dark brown color, with bright yellow stripes across its wings and body. In its larva state, it is from one half to three quarters of an inch in length, and does its mischief by boring holes in the body and limbs of the trees, so that they break off or die. They first made their appearance in the Eastern states, we believe, about 15 or 20 years ago, and soon destroyed many of the trees there. They began to appear on the trees at Rochester about eight years ago, and in four or five years they destroyed or disfigured nearly all the large trees about the city, and they are still prosecuting their work of destruction.

We have not discovered them in many places beyond the vicinity of the city, but they are doubtless extending themselves, waging a war of extirmination against locust trees; and we have no doubt this is the insect found by our correspondent. We only regret that we are unable to offer him a remedy against their ravages. Scraping off the rough bark and giving the tree a coat of white wash, has been practiced here as a preventive, but with only partial success. They do not seem to increase very rapidly at first, and their numbers can be reduced by picking them out of their holes with a barbed wire. The perfect insect may be seen at this season of the year, running rapidly about the body and large limbs of the tree.

American Society of Agriculture.

We last month published the address of Mr. Robinson on the formation of a National Agricultural Society. We now give a circular and form of a subscription paper received from him. If any of our readers desire to send their names or contributions to aid in this laudable enterprise, we shall be happy to forward the same to Mr. Robinson or to Mr. Ellsworth.

To the Editors of the New Genesee Farmer:

GEN.—The object of the annexed form of a subscription, is to ascertain whether there is a sufficient number of the friends of this great measure in the Union at this time, willing to lend their influence, to warrant a call of a *primary* meeting to ORGANIZE the Society. Should the indications appear favorable, a committee of the friends of the cause will take upon themselves the responsibility of naming a time and place for the meeting; of which you will be duly notified.

I fondly hope you will promptly lend your own name, and procure a few names of other friends of agricultural improvement in your vicinity, and then forward the subscription by mail in time to reach Washington by the 10th of August; addressed to the 'Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, Commissioner of the Patent Office, *for Solon Robinson.*'

If you are averse to asking your friends to give pecuniary aid to this measure in its incipient state, please make use of the first part only of the paper.

I hope you will charge the liberty I take, to the zealous ardour I feel in promoting this great National object.

I have the honor to subscribe myself your agricultural friend and humble servant,

SOLON ROBINSON.

Lake C. H., Indiana, June 3d, 1841.

[FORM OF SUBSCRIPTION PAPER.]

National American Society of Agriculture.

"*To elevate the Character and Standing of the Cultivators of the American Soil.*"

The subject of forming such a Society, being now agitated in the United States, we do hereby pledge ourselves to the support of such a society, according to our ability; and we earnestly hope that the active leading friends of the measure will take the necessary steps to organize the society in the course of the year 1841.

Knowing that *funds* will be necessary to bring this great beneficial National Institution into active operation, particularly as we hope to see a National School of Agriculture connected with the Society; and also a scientific Journal worthy the proposed name and character of such an institution—those of us who have added certain sums to our names, have freely contributed those sums, and placed them in the hands of

to be expended in aiding the formation of such a Society.

New Varieties of Turnip Seeds.

A large assortment of Turnip seeds from England, have lately been received at the Rochester Seed Store, including, besides the more common varieties, several kinds quite new, or but little known in this country. We extract the following discription of some of them from the London Farmers' Magazine.

Green-Topped Yellow-Bullock—This turnip attains a medium size. Its shape is globular, or somewhat flattened, with a very small tap root; it is an old variety, and is held in deserved estimation.

Ox-Heart Yellow—is an excellent turnip; although it comes early to maturity, and attains a considerable size, it is by no means deficient in hardiness.

Hood's new large Yellow—is a very superior, large, globularly shaped, hardy turnip, remarkably perfect in symmetry, and has rather a lightish green top. It was introduced by Charles Hood, Esq., an eminent farmer at Inverbrora, Sutherlandshire, a gentleman who has devoted much attention to the cultivation and improvement of field turnips generally.

Pomeranian Globe.—This variety was introduced some years since from Pomerania, and may be considered the most perfect globe turnip in shape, as well as the most regular or uniform grower. Its skin is of a smooth white, and somewhat shining or transparent-like in appearance; leaves smoothish, of a dark green colour with whitish nerves.

Red Tankard.—In size, shape, and texture, this variety may be considered as occupying an intermedinte place between the white and green tankard. It is of a bright red clover on the upper surface, and white on the under.

Lawtown Hybrid.—This variety, which was raised by James Wright, Esq., of Lawtown, near Perth, may be considered as bearing the same relation to the Swede as Dale's hybrid. Its leaves are darkish green, rather small and smoothish, roots roundish or somewhat heart-shaped, being often tapered on the under side; white below and green above the surface of the ground. They are possessed of more solidity and firmness of texture than most of the white sorts.

Lewisham Green-Topped Ox-heart.—This is an excellent variety, grown in some of the southern districts of England and in Scotland. It acquired this name from having been first introduced by Messrs. Willmott and Co., of Lewisham. In color and shape it very much resembles the Lawtown hybrid, but is somewhat softer in texture and has larger and lighter green colored leaves.

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR

OF THE N. Y. STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—TO BE HELD AT SYRACUSE, SEPT. 29 AND 30, 1841.

The New York State Agricultural Society will hold a Cattle Show and Fair at Syracuse, on the 29th and 30th days of Sept., 1841, at which time the following Prizes will be awarded. The Premiums offered, are numerous rather than large, the Society preferring to make their appeal to the emulation and public spirit of our farming population, rather than to that avarice which can alone be called into action by the inducement of large rewards.

List of Premiums.

ON CATTLE.

I. BULLS—*Of any breed—3 years old and over.*

For the best,.....	$20	For the third best,.....	$8
For the second best,....	12	For the fourth best, *Diploma.*	

II. BULLS—*Of any breed, over 2 and under 3 years old.*

For the best,.....	$20	For the third best,.....	$8
For the second best,....	12	For the fourth best, *Diploma.*	

III. BULLS—*Of any breed, under 2 years old.*

For the best,.....	$12	For the third best,.....	$5
For the second best,....	8	For the fourth best, *Diploma.*	

IV. COWS—*Of any improved breed, 3 years old and upwards.*

For the best,.....	$20	For the third best,.....	$8
For the second best,....	12	For the fourth best, *Diploma.*	

V. HEIFERS—*Of any improved breed, 2 years old and over.*

For the best,.....	$12	For the third best,.....	$5
For the second best,....	8	For the fourth best, *Diploma.*	

VI. HEIFERS—*Of any improved breed, under 2 years old.*

For the best,.....	$10	For the second best,....	$5
		For the third best, *Diploma.*	

VII. COWS—*Cross between the native and improved breeds.*

For the best,.....	$12	For the third best,.....	$6
For the second best,...	9	For the fourth best, *Diploma.*	

VIII. HEIFERS—*Cross between the native and improved breeds.*

For the best,.....	$10	For the third best,.....	$5
For the second best,...	8	For the fourth best, *Diploma.*	

IX. COWS—*Native breeds.*

For the best,.....	$10	For the third best,.....	$5
For the second best,....	8	For the fourth best, *Diploma.*	

The greatest combination of those points or properties which indicate milking qualities and an aptitude to take on flesh on the more valuable parts, together with general beauty of form, (size in itself not being considered a criterion of excellence,) will be the considerations which will govern the viewing committee in awarding premiums in the above classes.

ON HORSES.

For the best Stallion,...	$20	For the best breeding Mare and Colt,....	$20
For the second best,....	12		
For the third best,.....	8	For the second best,....	12
For the fourth best, *Diploma.*		For the third best,.....	8
		For the fourth best, *Diploma.*	

A variety of horses possessing size, strength, and endurance for field labor, combined with that action which qualifies for the carriage or saddle—in short, the horse of all work, is probably the most profitable class which our farmers can now engage in rearing, and to such therefore, will the preference of the Society be given.

SWINE—*Over 10 months old.*

For the best Boar,.....	$10	Best breeding Sow,....	$10
For the second best,....	8	For the second best,....	8
For the third best,.....	5	For the third best,.....	5
For the fourth best, *Diploma.*		For the fourth best, *Diploma.*	

In awarding premiums on hogs, reference will not be had exclusively to size or to present condition, but to that form and that proportion of bone and offal to more valuable parts, which promises the greatest value from the least amount of feed.

SHEEP—I. LONG WOOLED.

For the best Buck,.....	$10	Best pen of 3 Ewes,....	$10
For the second best,....	5	For the second best,....	5
For the third best, *Diploma.*		For the third best, *Diploma.*	

II. MIDDLE WOOLED.

For the best Buck,.....	$10	Best pen of 3 Ewes,....	$10
For the second best,....	5	For the second best,....	5
For the third best, *Diploma.*		For the third best, *Diploma.*	

III. FINE WOOLED.

For the best Buck,.....	$10	Best pen of 3 Ewes....	$10
For the second best,....	5	For the second best,....	5
For the third best, *Diploma.*		For the third best, *Diploma.*	

The term "long wooled" is designed to include the Leicesters, Lincolns, Cotswolds, and all the English varieties of sheep which furnish the quality of wool suitable for combing—the "middle wooled" the South Down, Norfolk, Dorset, Chevoit, native, &c.—the "fine wooled" the Spanish and Saxon varieties of the Merino and some of their crosses.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

For the best *Plough*,...	$20	Best *Threshing Machine*,	$20
For the second best,....	20	For the second best,....	10
For the third best, *Diploma.*		For the third best, *Diploma.*	
For the best *Harrow*,...	8	For the best *Horse Rake*,	8
For the second best,....	5	For the second best,....	5
For the third best, *Diploma.*		For the third best, *Diploma.*	
For the best *Cultivator*,..	8	Best *Fanning Mill*,....	8
For the second best,....	5	For the second best,....	5
For the third best, *Diploma.*		For the third best, *Diploma.*	
For the best *Drill Barrow*,	8	For the best *Straw Cutter*,	8
For the second best,....	5	For the second best,....	5
For the third best, *Diploma.*		For the third best, *Diploma.*	

Discretionary premiums will also be awarded to manufacturers of the best sub-soil and side-hill ploughs, hoes, shovels, spades, forks, rakes, and other farming utensils.

The economy and durability, as well as the excellence, in other respects, of farming implements, will be taken into consideration.

Discretionary premiums will be awarded for the best samples and best varieties of winter and spring wheat, corn, rye, barley, oats, peas, beans, buckwheat, hemp, flax, broom corn, maple, and beet root sugar, &c. &c.

Also, potatoes, turnips, sugar beets, mangel wurtzel, carrots, pumpkins, and horticultural products generally.

Also, fruits of all kinds, and flowers.

The varieties, when different from those in common use, should be properly explained, the method of culture, &c.

Prizes to be Awarded in Albany.

The following premiums will be awarded at the annual meeting of the Society, on the 3d Wednesday of January, 1842:

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

For the best sample of Butter, not less than 100 pounds,.....	$20	For the best sample of Cheese, not less than 160 pounds.	$20
For the second best,....	12	For the second best,....	12
For the third best,.....	8	For the third best,.....	8
For the fourth best,....	5	For the fourth best,....	5
For the fifth best. *Diploma.*		For the fifth best, *Diploma.*	

FIELD CROPS.

Best acre of *Wheat*,....	$20	Best acre of *Potatoes*,...	$15
For the second best, *Diploma.*		For the second best, *Diploma.*	
Best acre of *Barley*,...	$15	Best acre of *Sugar Beets*,	$15
For the second best, *Diploma.*		For the second best, *Diploma.*	
For the best acre of *Rye*,	$15	Best acre of *Ruta Baga*,	$15
For the second best, *Diploma.*		For the second best, *Diploma.*	
For the best acre of *Oats*,	$15	Best acre of *Carrots*,....	$15
For the second best, *Diploma.*		For the second best, *Diploma.*	
Best acre of *Indian Corn*,	$15	For the best acre of *Peas*,	$15
For the second best, *Diploma.*		For the second best, *Diploma.*	

The rules and regulations which will govern the Society in awarding their Premiums, will be published in our next.

The prizes will be paid in plate or cash, at the option of the winner. Should not the Society obtain a Diploma in season, some Agricultural Work or Print, may be substituted for their Diploma.

Complementary Colors.

It has been long known that some colors when arranged together, are much more pleasing than the arrangement of other colors; or, that there are concordant and discordant colors as well as concordant and discordant sounds. The late Baron Cuvier took this notice of the subject in his "Biographical Memoir of Count Rumford."

"He determined by physical experiments, the rules that render the opposition of colors agreeable. When one looks steadily for some time at a spot of a certain color on a white ground, it appears bordered with a different color, which however is always the same with relation to that of the spot. This is what is called THE COMPLEMENTARY COLOR; and the same two colors are always complementary to each other. It is by arranging them that harmony is produced, and the eye flattered in the most agreeable manner. Count Rumford who did every thing by method, disposed according to this rule, *the colors of his furniture, and the pleasing effect of the whole was remarked by all who entered his apartments.*"

In a recent number of the Gardener's Chronicle, this subject is discussed at some length, and the Essay of Chevreul (who has lately examined it with much attention) is referred to, for several particulars. In this way, the editor says, "complementary colors always suit each other. Now the complementary color of red is green; of orange, sky blue; of yellow, violet; of indigo, orange-yellow; and consequently, blue and orange colored flowers, yellows and violets, may be placed together; while red and rose colored flowers will harmonize with their own green leaves. White suits blues and oranges, and better still reds and roses; but it tarnishes yellows and violets. In all cases however, when colors do not agree, the placing white between them, restores the effect."

To the lovers of beautiful flowers who may wish to arrange them with the finest effect, these notices may be interesting and useful; and the following succession of colors is recommended, where the flowers are placed *in lines*; viz:

"White, reddish-scarlet, white, rose-lilac, yellow, violet or purple, orange, white, reddish-scarlet, purple tinged with green, rose-lilac, yellow, violet or purple, orange, white, red-scarlet, deep purple, rose-lilac, white, yellow, violet or purple, orange, white, &c."

"To produce the best effect *in patches* of seven arranged thus—

we may have 1. Six orange with a purple or violet centre. 2. Six purple or violet with a yellow centre. 3. Six yellow with a purple or violet centre. 4. Six scarlet with a white centre. 5. Six white with a scarlet centre. 6. Six rose with a white centre. 7. Six blackish green purple with an orange centre. These seven patches forming a *straight* border, may then be repeated in an inverted order which would give 13 patches; and there should be a patch of seven whites at each end. If the border is *circular*, without any central point of view, the foregoing arrangement should be repeated *ad infinitum* without inverting the order after the 7th patch.

"Another advantageous disposition would be the following:

white * * pink white * * orange

pink * yellow * white orange * violet * white

white * * rose white * * orange

violet * * yellow scarlet * * white

yellow * white * violet white * yellow * scarlet

violet * * yellow scarlet * * white

blue-purple * * white

white * pink * blue-purple

blue purple * * white." †

From the Magazine of Horticulture.

The Yellows in Peach Trees.

I have noticed occasional useful remarks on the best varieties and the culture of fruit trees, in your valuable Magazine; but I have not, as yet, seen any remarks upon the disease called the *yellows*, which affects the peach tree, or reasons assigned for its prevalence. If the cause could be found out it might lead to a cure, which would render a lasting benefit to our country. However valuable most other fruits are, none are equal to the peach in delicious flavor and healthiness, and I should therefore be pleased to see this subject carefully investigated, and the experience of some of your intelligent correspondents communicated through your pages.

And as I have, for about thirty years, occasionally had my attention drawn to this subject, I am willing to throw in my mite of experience. I am fully satisfied that the complaint exists. Some persons say that the worm at the root is the cause of the yellows. I acknowledge that any disorder that destroys the trees will cause the leaves to turn yellow; but the complaint I call the yellows will kill a whole orchard, without any visible wounds, on or before the third or fourth full crop. I think where any neighborhood abounds with peach orchards, it will be nearly impossible to keep clear of the disease.

On planting out young peach trees on the site of a peach nursery, two years after the nursery was removed, and although the ground was in other respects

well suited for the growth of the peach tree, yet by the next autumn, many of them were dead, and the balance so sickly that I had them all dug up, and there was no sign of the worm at their roots. From this, and other similar experiments, I think the disease may be generated by planting in or near where a nursery or orchard of peach trees has been, or where the latter is; consequently, where a neighborhood abounds with peach trees, there is danger of its becoming overspread with disease, without greater care than is usually taken to prevent it.

I think I have seen evidences of its being in some degree contagious. Richard Cromwell, the respectable and worthy peach raiser, near Baltimore, has for upwards of thirty years supplied that city with peaches of the best quality, on a large scale. Some time since, when I was walking with Mr. Cromwell through his peach orchard, when the trees were hanging full of ripe fruit, he pointed out a tree he said had the yellows, having a full crop upon it, at that time worth one dollar per peck, and to me it appeared healthy; but he observed to me, "as soon as I take the fruit from the tree, I shall dig it up, in order to prevent the disease spreading any farther, for I expect the side of the adjoining trees next to it will be affected next season." I had occasion to pass through Mr. Cromwell's orchard the next fruiting time, and the sickly tree had been dug up, but, as had been predicted, parts of the four neighboring trees were evidently much affected, but only the sides next to the diseased tree, which made it the more striking, and convincing of the contagion, if this is a proper term.

On another occasion, I had a favorite early purple peach, before I had a nursery, that I suspected was partially affected by the yellows, and being desirous of preserving the variety, I cut the healthiest branch I could get, and I had twelve buds inserted in healthy peach stocks, but when they had grown about three feet, they showed the disease so plainly that in order to prevent it from spreading, I pulled up all the trees, and had them burnt.

From these cases, it seems to me the disease may be generated by planting old peach orchards or nurseries too soon after the removal of the old trees, and also by planting too near those already affected with the disease; and if cuttings or scions are taken from diseased trees, their product will be also diseased. I also think the yellows may be communicated to young trees by planting seeds taken from diseased peach trees. Respectfully your friend,

ROBERT SINCLAIR.

Clairmont Nursery, March 18, 1841.

Botany.

In the whole familily of sciences there is not one more instructive and pleasing than Botany. It cultivates and purifies the better feelings of our nature, by directing our minds to the goodness of God, as displayed in a very extensive portion of His works. And while it refines the taste and captivates the fancy, it enlightens the understanding and strengthens the judgment.

Cold and unthankful indeed must that man be, who feels no warm emotion while he beholds the bounties and smiles of an Omnipotent Creator. How then can that science fail to be interesting which treat of so important an operation in nature, as the process of vegetation, and which classifies plants and explains their properties. Whether we survey nature in the wild luxuriance of the forest, or in the most delicate beauties of the garden, without some knowledge of this science, all is equally irregularity and confusion. We may admire the wilderness of the one, or be pleased with the variety of the other, but we cannot feel that interest which even a partial acquaintance with this science will impart. All then is order, beauty and harmony. We see the sturdy oak of ages, and appropriate to it its legitimate place in the vegetable kingdom; we scrutinize the polished petals of the flowers and glow with admiration and delight. We no longer walk in the woods, or the fields, or amuse ourselves in the garden without discovering new beauties in every shrub, and plant, and flower, which comes under our notice. The vegetable world at once becomes animate. We read new lessons of wisdom and goodness in every blade of grass, and find that there is not a leaf nor a fibre, which does not perform its proper office in the production of the plant.

The science of Botany has already secured itself a place in almost all schools of the higher order, and only needs an introduction to be generally received and studied, in our schools of even the humblest character. It has nothing abstruse in it, but is entirely within the capacity of every grade of intellect, and may be acquired even by children. True they may not become thoroughly versed in it, nor are they capable of fully understanding many other branches of knowledge which they study. It is a matter worthy of investigation and trial whether the introduction of as pleasing a study as that of flowers, for which all children have a great fondness, would not have a happy influence on our schools. It would be connecting pleasure with improvement, and would have a tendency to create a taste for study which should not be the least object of schools.

It would be an instructive amusement too for youth of both sexes to study this science even after leaving school. Youth is a period in which amusement will have a place in the distriouution of time. This is as it should be, but that course cannot be an unwise one, which makes that amusement a source of instruction. The study of which we speak, is one where the path of science is literally strewed with flowers. How many an hour which we spend in idle lounging, might be occupied in some pursuit, which while it recreated, would improve us. And at this season of the year nothing could be better suited to such a purpose than the study of Botany.—*Western Star.* PHILO.

Farmers and Mechanics.

We heartily concur with the Louisville Journal in the following remarks. The *New York Mechanic* is one of the cheapest and most interesting of our exchange papers. It is published weekly at the low price of $1,50 per year. All mechanics and most *farmers*, will find it worth many times the price of subscription.

"Among the many valuable papers which we receive, there are few possessing more substantial merit than the 'New York Mechanic.' It is a weekly paper published in the city of New York, by Rufus Porter & Co., and, as its title indicates, is devoted to the diffusion of information on subjects connected with the arts and sciences—notices of the progress of mechanical and other improvements, discoveries and inventions, scientific essays, philosophical experiments and general miscellany. Each number contains plates illustrative of some new invention or improvement in machinery, with accurate and copious explanations, calculated to keep the mind of the reader well informed of the progress of the useful arts.

"The success of a paper of this kind is a cheering evidence of the increasing interest of the reading community in whatever tends to develop the genius and unfold the resources of our people, as well as of the growing intelligence and enterprise of the mechanics of the country. In times past, no class of society has been so poorly represented in the world of letters, as the mechanics and farmers. Literary periodicals are every where to be found—political papers have multiplied until their name is legion—even until every political party and fragment of a party has its horde of stipendiaries, performing its behests with a blind and heedless devotion—theology has its champions—law its advocates—medicine and surgery their defenders, and even phrenology, animal magnetism and Graham's system of sublimating the mind on bran bread and Taunton water, have secured the aid of the PRESS, which, with its thousand times multiplied voices, has heralded the merits of each all over the land, and compelled the public eye and ear to entertain its claims to attention.

"But the interests of agriculture and the mechanic arts, and the beautiful and glorious sciences in the midst of which they spring into life and usefulness, have scarcely been deemed worthy a place in the archives of the age. It has been deemed enough for the farmer to plough sow and reap, as his father did before him; and for the mechanic to learn his trade and pursue it in the beaten and unimproved track that his master trod—as though labor were the only means on which to rely for success and experience—interchange of opinions—diffusion of knowledge—intellectual cultivation and generous emulation, out of place or, nor worth the pursuit.

"Of late however, those classes on whom the prosperity, wealth, and glory of our country so much depend, have assumed a more commanding position. A newspaper devoted to the interests of the mechanic and the cultivator of the soil, and conducted with taste, ability and effect, is now no strange thing. We see no surer mark of the progress of society than the elevation of the laborer to his proper dignity, wherein his moral power is brought into action as well as his physical strength.

"Of all the varied employments of men, there are none so well calculated to unfold the powers of the mind and lead it on from discovery to discovery—from invention to invention, as the cultivation of the soil and the pursuit of the different branches of mechanical science. The mind has always a fund of fresh materials to work upon, capable, by a thousand changes and combinations, of being improved without limit, yet without ever reaching absolute perfection. The chemical properties of soils—their adaptation to particular crops—the cultivation of the fruits of the earth, and the rearing of the useful animals, afford a never ending series of instructive lessons. And the mechanic arts, how noble—how useful—how well calculated to enlist the inquiring mind in the pursuit of those improvements which, while they develop its own powers, enlarge the sphere of human happiness, and strengthen the dominion of the intellectual over the material world."

How to Eradicate the Bramble.

I observe that a correspondent in your last number inquires how the blackberry bush may be destroyed. As I have encountered and eradicated some formidable patches, which existed on the lands which I have at different times added to my farm, I think I may venture to recommend to your correspondent an infallible prescription. Some time in the winter or spring cut them close to the ground, and repeat the operation the last of July. A few will appear the second year, be sure to cut them also the last of May, and the last of July. This specific is based upon the scientific principle, *that no tree, shrub or plant, can long maintain the life of the root without the aid of the top.* The leaves, &c. are as indispensable to the long life of a vegetable, as lungs are to an animal.

The same plan will destroy the iron weed or devil-bit, which so much infests the blue grass pastures of Kentucky, and which some farmers have vainly endeavored to eradicate by cutting once a year for thirty years in succession. Such pests are not to be exterminated by cutting in the blossom *or in the moon*, but by the dint of scratched hands and sweated faces.—You may have remarked the freedom of my farm from them, though a scattered one here and there shows the propensity of the soil to produce them, and that my predecessors were *industrious enough to raise their own blackberries.—Western Farmer and Gardener.*

Consumption of Meat.

There are few things in the habits of Americans, which strike the foreign observer with more force, than the extravagant consumption of food—and more especially of meat. Truly we are a carnivorous people. With all our outcry about hard times, the quantity of provisions consumed in America would support, in health, treble our population in Europe. The vast consumption of *meat* is not only wasteful, but injurious to health, and to activity, of body and mind. The body if made of iron, would be unable to perform all the functions imposed upon it at one time—especially is it, we should suppose, without pretending to any science on the subject, deleterious to eat meat suppers—or to eat a heavy meal immediately preceding any action of body and mind. How well this is proved by the experience of the turf. Suppose a race to be made for a heavy sum, half forfeit, and on going into the stable, the trainer finds that although he is sure that his nag is the better horse, the groom has been bribed to give him a gallon of oats and water at pleasure, would he not *at once* withdraw, and pay forfeit sooner than encounter the uncertainty of paying the full amount? May it not be averred that one half of the provisions consumed in this country might be saved with certainty of avoiding the numerous diseases that arise from plethora, impaired digestion, and disordered blood? Let the heads of any family examine, and they will find that a substitution of bread and vegetables and milk for three-fourths of the meat consumed, would be attended with economy and better health.—*American Farmer.*

Recipe for Making French Honey.

Take six eggs, leaving out two whites, one pound of loaf sugar, a quarter of pound of butter, the juice of four lemons, and the rind of two grated; the sugar to be broken into small pieces, and the whole stewed over a slow fire until it becomes of the consistency of honey. It is very nice. A SUBSCRIBER.

Montgomery co., Pa., May, 1841.

Inquiry.

A person renders me services, and I write a letter of thanks, acknowledging the obligation. *Who ought to pay the postage?* Q.

ROCHESTER, JULY, 1841.

Our Aim and Expectations.

When the New Genesee Farmer was commenced, the publishers announced that they should aim to make it the most useful and most extensively circulated agricultural paper in the country; and, although some may have thought this savored a little of egotism, we are willing to repeat the assertion, and do so with an assurance of success immediately in prospect. It is unnecessary to mention here what our friends say respecting our labors thus far; we only wish at present, to inform our readers that such arrangements are now making as we have the utmost confidence will fully accomplish the objects named. Our circulation is now double what it was last year, and we have good reason to believe that next year it will be double what it is this; or in other words, that we shall print and circulate about 40,000 copies per month! Does any one say "it can't be done?" We reply, *the word* CAN'T *is not in our vocabulary*, and we expect, next month to make all this appear reasonable.

One word in the ears of our readers. ☞ Please tell your friends and neighbors that we have now a supply of Vol. I. and Vol. II. from the commencement, but this will not be the case many months, and some will repent it if they do not subscribe soon. We have no time for stereotyping or reprinting back numbers. PUBLISHERS.

"Downing's Landscape Gardening,

Adapted to North America, with a view to the Improvement of Country Residences, and with remarks on Rural Architecture."

It is with no little satisfaction that we announce to our readers the appearance of the above work, from the pen of our gifted friend, A. J. Downing, of Newburgh.

We have had opportunity but for a hasty glance at its contents; and wish our readers could have shared our enjoyment, and we may add, pride, as we looked over this truly elegant volume. The engravings are very creditable to our artists, and the quality of the paper, and the mechanical execution generally, leave nothing to be desired.

The arrangement appears to us very simple and judicious, and so far as we have examined, his subject is treated in such a manner as to show a just conception of the wants and means of this, as distinguished from European countries. His motto is,

> "Insult not Nature with absurd expense,
> Nor spoil her simple charms by vain pretence.
> Weigh well the subject, be with caution bold,
> Profuse of genius, not profuse of gold."

But we must defer further notice until our next number, which we design to enrich with extracts from the work.

Acknowledgments.

Our sincere thanks are due to Mr. Charles Downing, of Newburgh, for a copy of his brother's beautiful work on Landscape Gardening, and a copy of Lindley's Theory of Horticulture, republished, with notes by Dr. Gray and A. J. Downing. More about these hereafter.

We are also indebted to Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, for several packages of seeds.

To Mr. James Grecy, of Kent, England, for an interesting letter received some time since, and the annual report of the Nonnington Farmer's Club.

To some kind friends in London, for valuable English books and papers.

To Thomas Affleck, one of the editors of the Western Farmer and Gardener, Cincinnati, for a copy of "Bee-breeding in the West," a small manual, intended as an accompaniment to the "Subtended bee hive," well calculated to increase the *sweets* of rural life.

To J. D. Bemis, Canandaigua, for several interesting papers, among them a catalogue of teachers and pupils of the Ontario Female Seminary, an institution which we are happy to know *deserves*, as well as receives, the liberal patronage of the community.

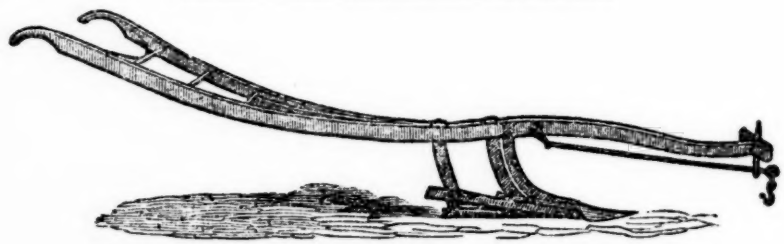
Scarcity of Fodder--Seasonable Hints.

Farmers who "work it right," will of course take measures to provide sufficient food for their live stock the coming winter, and endeavor, as far as possible, to make up for the deficiency of hay and the failure of some other crops. It is not yet too late to sow millet—it produces both grain and fodder. Corn may also be sown now, broad cast like oats, and will afford an abundance of the best of fodder. ☞ See remarks on these subjects in another part of this paper.

Those who have not sown any root crops, or have lost them, should now sow ruta bagas—just in time—and if they fail, sow English turnips about the middle or latter part of the month. Much time has been lost this season by the farmers and their crops, and both must now exert themselves to the utmost, or winter will find them unprepared. We advise our readers, therefore, to bestir themselves, and keep stirring, and above all to *stir* the ground often among their corn and other cultivated crops.

Sales of Berkshires.

Mr. Lossing of this city, informs us, that he has recently sold his famous breeding sow *Maxima*, to Mr. Curd of Kentucky, for the handsome sum of $300. The animal is well known to breeders of Berkshire, as one of the largest of her kind in this country. Mr. Lossing has also sold his imported boar *Newberry*, to the same gentleman, for $200. He was shipped a few days since, and weighed, including cage, 880 lbs. —*Albany Cultivator.*



THE DEANSTON (SCOTCH) SUBSOIL PLOUGH.

The Subsoil Plough, we believe, is destined to effect a greater improvement in American agriculture than any other implement that has been invented or introduced of late years. We published last month, the remarks of Mr. Phinney on subsoil ploughing; and we now copy from the Farmers' Cabinet some additional observations on the subject, together with a representation of the Scotch Subsoil Plough. We have seen these implements, both in Scotland and England. Those in the latter country were mostly of a better and more wieldy construction than the former; and we have no doubt but that a still better and cheaper article for the purpose will soon be manufactured in this country. We intend to give representations of several models, in hopes to call forth the *ingenuity, constructiveness* and *enterprise* of some of our readers.

The Deauston Plough.

"The plough from whence the above drawing has been made, was brought to this country and deposited in the Franklin Institute by the late James Ronaldson, Esq. It is a gigantic implement, measuring 12 feet 6 inches in length, constructed throughout of wrought iron, weighing upwards of 300 lbs., and capable of rooting up stones of two hundred pounds weight; it is intended for a team of 4 or 6, or even eight horses or oxen, when it might be let down to the depth of the beam. But much of the soil of our country would be effectually worked with an instrument of far less magnitude, constructed chiefly of wood and properly ironed, the *sole* or *share*, probably, being of cast iron; the length of the handles being in proportion to the weight of the plough to be raised by means of their *leverage*.

"Sub.oil ploughing has formed in Europe—as it is destined to do in this and every other country—a new era in agriculture; it is applicable to all soils, and even in the most sandy will be found of surperlative importance, preventing the disease called the *stud* in wheat, which is supposed to arise from a superabundance of moisture which cannot pass away, by reason of some impervious substratum, until it has chilled and deadened the roots of the plants and brought on a mortification of their sap-vessels: the disease is in some parts known as the *stunts* or *stunned*. It is understood that the subsoil plough does not *turn* the furrow—it passes along the open furrow made by the common plough, rooting up the bottom to any depth it might be put to, thus leaving it stirred and pulverized, to form a bed of loosened soil, into which the lower or tap roots of the plants might penetrate, when they will easily find moisture in seasons of the greatest drought, and from whence it is *pumped* up by them for the supply of the lateral roots, which are destined to seek *food* in the upper stratum of the earth. The subsoil plough will be found, in many cases, to take the place of under-draining, especially if on plough ing, the land can be laid to give *a gradual fall throughout its whole length*—a matter of the highest importance in the cultivation of every soil."

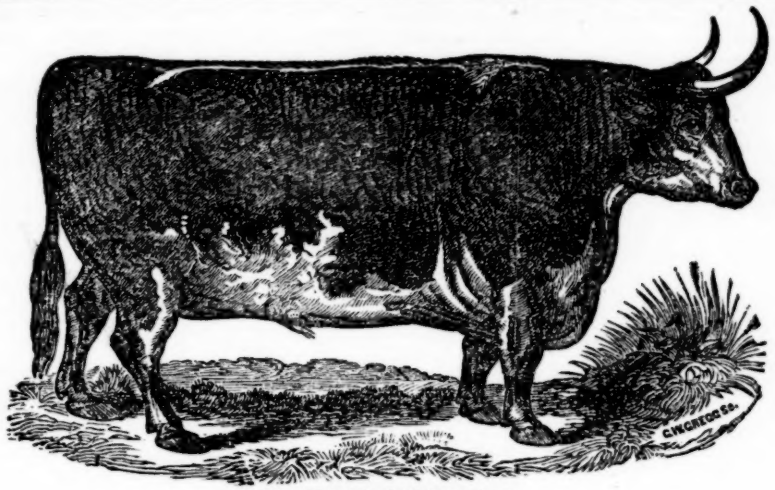
From the New England Farmer

Subsoil Plough.

On Thursday last, we spent the afternoon in holding the plough. The work was on land which has been long pastured. The surface mossy, the sward tender, the soil light. The subsoil partly a loose and fine gravel and partly a yellow loam. With two yoke of oxen we ploughed one half an acre with Howard's plough E. 2, to the depth of 7 inches, and subsoiled with Howard's subsoil plough about 7 inches. We found that 10 inches of subsoiling, with which we commenced, would worry the team. The stirring of the earth to the depth of 12 or 14 inches, we thought that might be an improvement upon shallow ploughing. And where it can be done as cheaply as in this instance, the experiment is not costly. But our case must not be taken as a fair instance of dispatch, for the furrows were 40 rods long upon a plain, and the ploughs were changed only 14 times in the half day. Ordinarily, where it is a day's work to break up an acre, it will take more than two days to break up and subsoil the same. In a few spots where the subsoil was slightly rocky, the subsoil plough appeared to be moved more easily by the team than any where else.

The extent to which the earth was stirred by this new implement, surprised us. The seven inch furrow was scarcely three inches deep after this plough had been passed under it.

We have strong faith that this instrument will come into extensive use. It is true that no great reliance should be placed upon theories until confirmed by experiment; and we are not inclined to devote much space to the praise of this implement the present season; but should our anticipations be fulfilled we hope to be permitted to urge its use another year.



THE HEREFORD OX.

Correct representations of distinct breeds of cattle, are more useful to farmers than portraits of living animals which do not serve the purpose of illustration. The Hereford is one of the oldest and most celebrated breeds, and one which particularly interests the American farmer, owing to its entering so largely into the composition of our common mixed breed.

The above portrait, which we find in the Farmers' Cabinet, (copied, we presume, from Low's illustrations,) exhibits the true form and characteristics of the Hereford Ox in perfection.

Mr. Marshall's description of this famous breed of cattle, is as follows:

"The countenance, pleasant and open; the forehead broad; eye, full and lively; horns, bright, tapering, and spreading; chest, deep; bosom, broad and projecting forwards; shoulder bone, thin, flat, and no way protuberant in bone, but full and mellow in flesh; loin, broad; hips, wide and level with the spine; quarters long and wide; rump, even with the general level of the back; tail, slender; barrel, roomy, with carcase throughout deep and well spread; ribs, broad and standing close and flat on the outer surface, forming a smooth, even barrel, the hindmost large, and of full length; round bone, small and snug, and not prominent; thigh, clean and regularly tapering; legs, upright and short, with bone below the knee small; flank, large; twist, round and full; flesh, everywhere, mellow, soft, and yielding pleasantly to the touch, especially on the chine, shoulder, and rib; hide, mellow and supple; coat, neatly haired, bright and silky; color, a middle red, with bald face.

"The breeders of these cattle would do well to preserve the old blood in as great a state of purity as possible, for they possess one of the most valuable breeds of cattle in the world. The distinguishing qualities of the Hereford Ox are, the great produce of beef, quick feeding in proportion to their growth and size, with immense strength and speed in labor. With respect to the most profitable return in quantity of beef, it may be presumed that no breed in England can stand in competition with them, and they have accordingly been most successful at the annual prize cattle shows, commanding the first prize, alive or dead. A writer observes: "This breed, so celebrated for producing quantity of beef, seems to combine all other desirable qualities—length, depth, substance, rotundity, fineness, yet sufficiency of bone. Their origin is supposed to have been a cross of the old Hereford and the Northern breed: and this opinion is strengthened by the remarks of a Herefordshire breeder, who says, about 80 years ago, a Mr. Gallier, of the Grange, procured a bull from Yorkshire with a white face, and wide horns, and bred from him: the produce became fashionable, and actually laid the foundation of the present famous breed—and hence the bald face of the Herefords, a breed which, conjoining beef and labor, stand on the summit: they fatten speedily at an early age, and will live and grow fat where others would scarcely subsist. It is however, universally admitted, that as milkers they are inferior to the Devons and many other breeds, while compared with these, they are shorter in the leg, higher and broader and heavier in the chine, rounder and wider across the hips, and better covered with fat; the thigh fuller and more muscular, and the shoulders larger and coarser."

The weight of Mr. Westcar's Herefordshire prize Ox, 2192 lbs. the four quarters.

The New England Farmer.—We mentioned some months since, that Allen Putnam had assumed the editorship of this old and respectable paper; but as it had failed reaching us for some weeks previous, we could not speak of the effects of the change. Since then however, it has arrived regularly, and we ought before now to have stated that Mr. Putnam's administration has, in our opinion, wrought a decided improvement in its character. The following article on Haymaking is a fair specimen of the genuine *farmer* style of Mr. P. We thank him for saving us the trouble of writing an article on that subject for our readers.

Hay Making.

Scythes.—Procure a *good scythe* for every man and boy on the farm, who is to do any thing at mowing. This work of cutting the grass is hard enough, with the best implement that can be made. And where the tool is poor, the work must be done either poorly or slowly—and in either case the farmer is losing more than the cost of furnishing a better instrument. *We* know not—(by the way, this term *we*, *I* am tired of, and shall, when it so pleases me, use the more proper representation of my single self, *I*)—I know not that any one of the manufacturers of this article excels all others: some scythes from each factory are good, and others are not so;—if you are unfortunate enough to get a poor one, there is no economy in trying to worry through the season with it; gnawing off your grass; whetting every five minutes; fretting your own body or that of your hired man; going to the grindstone every two hours;—these attendants upon a poor scythe are such consumers of time, that it is better to throw the soft or the brittle thing aside at once, and purchase another. As a general rule the scythe that crooks towards the point works better than the straight one—at least it is so in my hands. The cast off scythe should not be put into the hands of the boy who is *learning* to mow—he wants in his feebler and unpracticed hand, a sharper edge than is required by the man. Give him a *good* and a light tool, or else excuse him from this work.

Horse Rake.—The value of this implement for use on a farm of common inequalities of surface, and of common size, is often over-stated in the advertisements and puffs. But the *actual worth* of it justifies its purchase. We have used the revolving horse-rake for four or five seasons, on a farm where two acres is perhaps the amount mowed per day: the raking up of the thick green morning's mowing in the latter part of the afternoon, is a fatiguing appendage to the previous hard work of the day. The old horse who has been in the pasture all day, and has nothing to do at present but kick flies, can greatly lighten and considerably shorten this labor: we generally save *in time* probably from 45 to 60 minutes, and *in strength* more than half. This saving towards the close of the day, comes in very opportunely, and we would not part with the rake for twice its cost.

To manage this instrument skilfully, requires some practice—but as soon as one gets a little accustomed to it, he can lay the winrows very well. On large farms its use must be more valuable than on small ones. Where grain is mowed and raked up, this rake is very convenient and comfortable; it takes all clean, and saves from *hard* hand raking.

This instrument deserves more extensive use than it has found hitherto.

Time of Cutting.—Where grasses are not lodged, it is well to cut when they are fairly and fully in blossom; but to avoid having some of them get far past this state before time can be found for securing, it is prudent to begin upon the more luxuriant fields before they reach full blossom.

Curing.—In the early part of the haying season, while the grass is quite green, and much time is required for curing, it is well to be busy in turning it up to wind and sun; help it along as fast as you can—but later in the season, if the weather be good, it will be sufficiently cured the day after mowing without much assistance.

Some little matters amount to considerable in the course of the season;—in *turning up* hay, take the help of the wind; do this too in raking;—in raking after the cart, regard the course of the wind and the direction in which the team will next move, and so arrange as not to be obliged to rake the ground over twice. In this simple labor of raking after the cart, I have found "head work" as profitable as in any of the operations upon the farm.

Salt.—Hay that would be liable to heat and sour because not quite cured, may often be mowed away with safety, if six to ten quarts of salt to the ton are applied. The use of salt upon nearly all the hay as it goes into the barn may be wise. I am inclined to the belief that a farm in my neighborhood on which salt has been very freely used in that way, had been greatly improved by it: that is, I think the manure has been much more efficacious in consequence of the salt applied to the hay. At home we find no hay so palatable to the stock as that which is cut young, three-fourths dried and well salted.

Clover.—This should be cured without much exposure to the sun. I can tell a story that goes to show that clover need not be so thoroughly dried as many suppose. Last year, about the middle of June, we mowed some very coarse clover, scarcely beginning to blossom, and as full of sap as clover ever was. The weather was cloudy and foggy for several days, so that but little progress was made in curing it; it continued heavy and green; after four or five days, and while the cocks were damp with fog we loaded it, because the indications of rain were strong. It was taken to the barn, stowed away, and very thoroughly salted. In four or five days it was dripping wet and burning hot; in fifteen days it was mouldy: in December it was the hay preferred above all others in the barn by "*old Big Horn*," a dainty cow that was destined for the shambles; every animal in the barn would devour it greedily—and this too, when most of the hay, and all the corn stalks in the barn had been salted;—the salt taste was no rarity.

Drinks.—The hay-maker must have a full supply of drink; perspiration will be free, and he must have something to support it. There is no danger from *frequent* drinking in the hottest weather. Take *cold water* as often and as freely as you please; there is no danger from it, if you have not been too long without drink. *Cold water* is the best of all drinks for *slacking* thirst—it may be sweetened with molasses or with sugar; and if milk is taken with them, the drink is the most serviceable we have ever found—furnishing nourishment while it slakes thirst. Rum and Cider, and their kindred spirits, are not to be admitted to the field of the prudent and worthy farmer. I know they are not needed; I know they are not useful there. The hay will be cut and cured with more despatch and comfort, when true temperance practices prevail, than where alcohol intrudes.

None but the intemperate are injured by drinking cold water. If told that I know not the hardship of swinging the scythe, and the need a man then has for the stimulus, I reply that I do know what it is to swing the scythe, and that on the very hottest day of 1840, I was mowing from half past four in the morning till three in the afternoon, with the exception of time enough to eat, drink and grind the scythe; and neither then nor on any other day of the season, did I require the use of any other drinks stronger than milk and water. And no man, after one month of temperance, will ever require any thing stronger.

Asparagus.

An observant neighbor proposed to us, the other day, to recommend planting asparagus in a single row, each plant two feet apart. In beds, the plants crowd each other; and as if surrounded by weeds, send up more slender stems. These remarks agreed entirely with our own observations; for though we have been at the expense of making deep beds of the best materials, our finest asparagus grows in common soil where the seed was accidentally dropped. In beds it is difficult to remove such seedlings as spring up, without injuring the roots of the older plants; but from a row this may be easily done; and all plants that intrude on them should be treated as weeds.

To raise the plants: Separate the seeds from the berries, and sow them in a bed *late in the fall* (not in the spring) covering them with fine earth half an inch deep. If put in rows, so that the hoe can pass between them the next season, they may be kept clear of weeds more conveniently; and when one year old, if they have had plenty of room, they may be transplanted. One long row may be the best. And be careful that not more than one plant is set in a place.

The cropping that asparagus endures, is very severe; and it seems reasonable that the plants should be strengthened by the growth of three years before they are molested. To cover the stools in the fall with stable manure, and to rake off the coarser parts in the spring, is an old and excellent practice: It protects them from the frost of winter and manures them at the same time. Strewing salt over them liberally in the spring, also adds to their vigor.

In a few years, an asparagus plant, neither crowded on by others nor overtopped, will form a stool from twelve to eighteen inches across. †

Disease of Silk Worms.

The subject of Silk culture is assuming a degree of importance, which, in our opinion, justifies us in devoting to it considerable space. The passage of the law giving a bounty on Silk and Cocoons in this State, will induce many to engage in the business who have not done so heretofore; and we shall endeavor to impart as much information on the subject as appears to us important and is consistent with justice to the majority of our readers.

The following article is from the April No. of the Journal of the American Silk Society, a monthly publication by Gideon B. Smith, Baltimore, which ought to be taken by every person engaged in the Silk business. Price, $2 per year.

IMPORTANT TO SILK GROWERS—THE MUSCARDINE IN AMERICA.

Probably the most important information it has ever fallen to the lot of the editor of the Silk Journal to communicate to the public, on the subject of Silk culture in this country, will be found in the present article.

It has long been known to every reader of publications on silk culture, that by the ravages of a disease called *muscardine* in Europe, the average loss of worms, taking one year with another, amounted to 45 to 50 per cent. of all that were hatched, and this too, after the greater portion of the expense of rearing had been incurred. This evil has been continued from time beyond the reach of history, till within a year or two past. In the United States all of us have heretofore considered our worms exempt from this fatal disease; as it has generally been supposed that it did not exist here at all. This was a fatal delusion. We have just received from France a copy of the "Annales de la Societe Sericicole, fondee en 1836, pour l'amelioration et la propagation de l'industree de la Soie en France," for 1837, 1838 and 1839, in one of the volumes of which we find a most excellent plate representing silk worms in the various stages of the muscardine, the first glance at which showed us that it was the identical disease of which a great portion of the silk worms in this country have perished. All who saw the disease last year and have seen this plate, identify the disease instantly. We shall endeavor to have translations made for our next number, descriptive of the disease, and if possible—if we can get the means—publish the plate also. In the meantime, however, we have thought it advisable to take this hasty notice of the fact, that all silk growers may be enabled to apply the remedy. Happily the remedy will do no harm, whether the worms are affected with the muscardine or not; nor will it injure the worms even if they are perfectly healthy, or if they have other diseases. The remedy is the free application of air-slacked lime to the worms, and also over the floors of the cocoonery, and white washing all the wood-work of the fixtures. The lime should be sifted through a fine sieve on the worms two or three times a week if healthy, and once a day if diseased, in the morning before the first feeding, and always after cleaning the hurdles. The quantity of lime to be sifted on the worms may be just sufficient to whiten the worms and leaves well. This remedy has during the two past years enabled those persons in France who have used it, to save and obtain cocoons from 97 per cent. of all the worms hatched.

Now that we know the disease that has done us so much injury, and also know the remedy, the latter should be applied; and as there are very few, if any, who yet know the disease by sight, we would most earnestly recommend that the remedy be applied in ALL CASES, whether the worms be sickly or not, as a PREVENTIVE, for it is even more effectual as a preventive, than as a remedy, and, as before stated, will do no harm to either healthy worms or those affected with other diseases. It must be borne in mind that this is a contagious disease, and if but a single worm be affected by it, the disease speedily spreads among the others, until all or a large portion of them are destroyed. The French have discovered that the disease consists of a *fungus growth*, something like mildew, or mould on cheese, scarcely discernable to the naked eye, but perfectly developed by the microscope. The fungus is propagated with great rapidity—so much so that from the small speck on a single worm it will spread over a whole cocoonery in a very few days. It generally attacks the worms after a fourth moulting, and when not arrested, carries off the greater portion of them. Sprinkling the worms with slaked lime, however, effectually prevents the disease, and will cure all the worms in which it has not made too great an impression.

We have already been asked how this discovery corresponds with our New Theory, in relation to retarding the hatching of the eggs, and anticipate further questioning on that point. In our opinion, it is perfectly consistent with the principles inculcated by the New Theory. Retarding the hatching of the eggs beyond the natural period, the New Theory says, weakens the constitution of the young worms, and predisposes them to disease. The present discovery points out the particular disease thus induced, or at least, one of them, and that the most formidable. Let the eggs be hatched at the *natural period*, that is about the time in 1841 that their parents were hatched in 1840, and then the constitutions of the worms will not be debilitated or vitiated by the unnatural process of retarding. By this means we shall usher the young ones into the world with good sound constitutions, subject to no other disease than those they may contract from contagion or bad treatment. By this discovery, therefore, we have only found out the name and nature, and means of prevention and cure of a disease we have all along had amongst us. It must not be considered in the light of a new calamity that threatens us; but rather as the discovery of the means of averting one that already afflicts us. It is fortunate that this invaluable information has reached us at this particular moment—just in time to be of immense service to us in this our day of ordeal.

It must not be supposed that the above remedy is alone to be depended upon, or that the application of lime as above directed, and for the purpose specified, will authorize the omission of the usual precautions and attention to cleanliness, ventilation, &c. On the contrary, the strictest attention to cleaning the hurdles, removing rubbish, purifying the air by ventilation, &c. must be observed at all times. Every worm found on the hurdles in a sickly condition or dead, should be immediately removed. We have never seen any valuable result from a sickly worm, and would therefore recommend that all such be removed to a distance and destroyed. Some of the French silk growers have *hospitals* for the reception of such *invalids* as afford any hope of recovery; but we think it is better economy to get rid of them at once.

We hear occasionally of fixtures being contrived for rearing the worms upon, that save the trouble of cleaning the hurdles. We have ourselves years ago pursued such a plan, and with success too. But there is danger in all such, which must not be overlooked. If disease occur among the worms, the sick are apt to be concealed by the accumulating rubbish and branches, and dying in their concealment, the first notice we shall have of the existence of disease to any considerable extent, will be the offensive odour evolved by the dead worms: and very probably a rapid spread of contagion among the healthy worms. In feeding with branches, therefore, we should clear the hurdles just as often, and as necessarily, as when feeding with picked leaves.

That no one may be misled by the remarks in this article on the muscardine and its preventive, by the use of lime, it seems necessary to say, that several other diseases affect silk worms, and many worms were destroyed last summer by other diseases. It must not, therefore, be taken for granted that the application of lime is to prevent and cure *every* disease, though we believe it will act as a preventive of most of them, when accompanied by other necessary and proper treatment. If from any cause the worms have a debilitated and sickly constitution, they will be liable to various diseases, and the proper preventives will be the above, viz: cleanliness, thorough ventilation, the use of lime, &c. We most truly believe that the most prolific source of all the diseases of silk worms last summer, was the retarding of the hatching of the eggs. The worms were weakly in consequence of it, and thence more liable to be affected by the various exciting causes of disease, than they would have been had they possessed robust constitutions. We believe that the muscardine may be, and probably is, generally generated by this very process in this country. The French say it is caused by a fungus growth, which fungus is a vegetable of an inferior order, and produced by its own *seeds*. The inference then is that it cannot be produced in the absence of its seed. But we know that the mould of bread, cheese, &c. is also of the same order of vegetable growth, and that it is produced at any time when the temperature of the weather is favorable to it; and hence we infer, not that it is a spontaneous production, but that its seeds *always* pervade all substances in which the growth is found, and are only prevented from growing by the *non-concurrence* of the circumstances necessary to their growth. Time, high temperature and moisture, are the circumstances that are generally required to concur in the production of mould, mildew, &c. Take away either, and neither mould nor mildew will be produced.

One remark more seems appropriate here. Our climate is unquestionably more favorable for silk worms than that of any part of Europe; and it is particularly so in regard to the muscardine. The extreme dryness of our atmosphere, compared with that of any part of Europe, is notorious; and it was this fact that induced the universal belief that the muscardine did not prevail here. But although our atmosphere be comparatively dry, the air in our cellars and ice-houses and cocooneries is not always so. The keeping of eggs in damp cellars and ice-houses, wherein they have become mouldy or mildewed, and especially when kept there for a long time and beyond the natural time for hatching, may very well be considered capable of developing the fungus growth constituting the disease called muscardine; and unless we take care to avoid such, it will be in vain to expect our climate to protect us against the consequences. G. B. S.

Hiving Bees.

I have practiced two methods of securing new swarms of bees when they leave the old hive, both of which I think preferable to the old fashioned way of rattling all the old tin pans and sleigh bells in the neighborhood, until the swarm settles, and then brush them topsyturvy into the hive. My first method is this:—as the season for swarming approaches, I cut an evergreen, such as fir or spruce, about six or eight feet high, and trim off all the branches on one side close to the tree so that it may be laid flat on the ground, the lower end, or butt, is sharpened like a stake and set in a hole made by an iron bar in the ground about ten or fifteen feet in front of the hives. Swarms will very seldom seek any other resting place, when a bush like the above is at hand. When a swarm leaves the hive I say nothing, but stand and look on, until they become still and quiet on the bush. I then carefully raise the bush from the hole, and lay it flat on the ground, and place the hive over them. If the limbs on the upper side interfere, I press the hive down and lay a stone or some heavy substance on to keep it in its proper place, till the swarm takes possession, which is generally in ten or fifteen minutes. In this way I have never lost a swarm, and have frequently

hived a swarm and removed them to the bee house among the old hives in one hour from the time of their leaving the hive.

My other way is as simple, and as far as I have tried it, equally sure. I take a board wide enough to set a hive on, and two or three feet long, bore a hole in the centre, and drive in a pin, one or two inches in diameter, and eight or ten inches long; I then take two small cords and fasten the end of each to the corners of the board so that they form a loop at each end of the board about two or three feet long; this board thus prepared I suspend from two stakes in front of the hives, with the pin pointing downwards, taking care that the stakes slope towards each other so that the board may not touch at the end, around this pin the bees will cluster, and when they get still, unhook the cord from the stakes, turn the board over carefully, lay it on the ground and set the hive over it, in this way much time and trouble may be saved, or there is no need of watching for swarms, only provide such resting places, and there you will find them. I have left a swarm suspended under the board as last mentioned, through the day and found them safe in the evening, and hived them after the other labor of the day was past. I think on the whole this method the best, as they seem more contented under cover of the board than when more exposed, and not so likely to take wing before they are hived.—*Mechanic and Farmer.* J. R. M.

Circular.

To the Agriculturists, Manufacturers, Mechanics and Artizans of the United States.

The American Institue of the city of New York have directed us, the Trustees, to announce to the public, that the Fourteenth Annual Fair will be held in this city, in the early part of October next. The time and place, with a variety of details, will be made known and published by the Managers as soon as convenient, after their organization shall be perfected. This Institute was established and incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York, to promote domestic industry and improvements in the United States. Among the means suggested in the charter, are public exhibitions of meritorious productions, and rewards for such as are most deserving.

Thirteen Great Annual Fairs have already been held. Their beneficial effects in exciting emulation have been seen and directly felt in more than half the States of the Union.

The popularity of these exhibitions, the extended and intense competition they have excited, is without a precedent. More than one hundred thousand visitors have been admitted, and more than fifteen thousand specimens of domestic products have been exhibited at a single anniversary.

A Repository for the daily exhibition of improvements, and a Library, of great utility for practical purposes, have both been established by this Institute, and have been open for years free of expense to contributors and visitors. Five ploughing exhibitions have been held on fields in the vicinity of New York; and many eloquent addresses, instructive lectures, and able reports, have been made on different occasions, all having a bearing on productive industry.

The amount of gratuitous labor bestowed by the conductors of this Institute in fourteen years, it is believed, is without a parallel in the history of our public institutions. Hitherto the Institute has been sustained by voluntary contributions, unaided by city or State bounties. Impressed with these ideas, the Legislature, in a law just passed, intended for the promotion of "Agriculture and Household Manufactures," have wisely included the American Institute, and on certain conditions appropriated to it nine hundred and fifty dollars per annum for five years, requiring premiums to be awarded as suitable means for accomplishing the objects of this enactment. In addition to the pecuniary aid contemplated by this act, which is timely, and will enable us to extend our premiums, it is a public testimonial of the high consideration maintained by the Institute in the opinion of our Legislature. The confidence reposed in the Institute is in the highest degree honorable to its conductors, making it thereby the direct agent to carry into effect a law important in its future effects, and expressly enacted to encourage the great and paramount interests of agriculture, which supplies not only the principal materials on which all other labor is employed, but also affords sustenance to the whole human race.

Accommodations will be provided at the Fourteenth Fair for the exhibition of every kind of agricultural and horticultural productions, for machines and implements, and steam power and engines. Separate and suitable places will be assigned for exhibiting cattle, horses, sheep, swine and other farming stock. The best productions of the manufactory and the workshop, including woolen, cotton, silk and linen fabrics, will have their appropriate rooms. Labor-saving machinery will not only be examined by competent judges, but also tested by steam power. All new and useful labor-saving inventions will command attention, and publicity given to their merits. Purchasers will have the best possible opportunity to examine, compare, and select such articles as they may wish. Gold and silver medals, silver cups, diplomas, as well as rewards in money, will be bestowed on those most deserving. The appropriation will enable the managers more liberally than heretofore, to reward industry generally, and more particularly female industry, for ingenious fabrics of household manufactory.

On behalf of this Institute, we would earnestly invoke the patronage and exertions of prosperous and intelligent agriculturists, to enable us to fulfil the expectations of the Legislature. In its wisdom it has laid the foundation of great and lasting good to the State. But much of the success and popularity of the law to encourage agriculture will depend on the American Institute. Its position in the city of New York is of all others the most favorable. There will always be in this great emporium choice spirits, and such as know well the inestimable value of agriculture, and who are able and willing to aid any and all great and beneficial objects. The whole island is surrounded with fertile and highly cultivated farms and gardens, extending into the interior, which bring their supplies daily to our numerous markets, to meet the vast demands of city consumption. A large proportion of all the farming and gardening implements used in this and the adjoining States is supplied from this city; and with the facilities of conveyance by horses and by steam, by land and by water, it would seem to be the chosen place for agriculture and horticulture to present their fairest and best contributions, and the radiating point from which the knowledge of improvements may be readily made to flow to every portion of our country.

In conclusion we would also respectfully appeal to all the multiplied interests of industry and art to make their contributions of the best specimens, that the miniature view may be presented of the skill, the genius, and the ample resources of our country at the coming anniversary and to the public at large, whose countenance and cheering approbation has uniformly attended all our undertakings for more than thirteen years, and to whose favor this Institute owes its existence, we appeal with unqualified confidence, and, at the same time, with a strong desire for the special and best influences of our fellow citizens, at this time, to enable us triumphantly to carry out the coming exhibition, and discharge the obligation conferred by the recent legislative grant. By the kind aid which the public can confer, and with the means provided, a new impulse may be given to agricultural improvements, and to invention and the arts, over our whole State; other States, some of which are behind, will thereby be induced to profit by our example, and thus the benign influence of liberal legislation will be exemplified in every section of our wide spread country.

Repository of the American Institute,
New York, May, 1841.

James Tallmadge,
Ahoniram Chandler,
William Inglis,
John Travers,
Alex. J. Hamilton,
T. B. Wakeman,
Joseph Titcomb,
} Trustees.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Fence Posts Heaving by Frost.

Gentlemen—Can you inform me how posts should be placed in the ground so as to prevent their heaving by the frost? My land is clayey, and a good fence in the fall becomes a poor one by the next spring. Should the holes be very deep and closely filled up, or left loose at the top? H.

Utica, June, 1841.

Posts set in clayey ground, if surrounded by the soil removed in digging the hole, will be thrown upwards by frost, in spite of any precaution we know of. But where they are put in a gravelly and not tenacious soil, they rarely, if ever, heave in winter. Nor do they in a clayey soil, if the holes about them are filled with small or broken stone closely beaten in. Possibly other materials would accomplish the same end, though we have no experience on the subject. Deep and firm setting, is of course necessary.

Fat Cattle.

Since taking charge of the Keystone we have observed a very large number of fat cattle passing our office daily for the eastern market, and have made inquiries as the probable number. Through the politeness of Mr. Kuhns, the toll collector at the Western end of the Harrisburg bridge, we have ascertained that from the 15th of April to the 17th of June, there have passed over said bridge, eastward, seven thousand eight hundred and fifteen head of fat cattle. Add to this three hundred which were enabled to ford the river yesterday and to day, and there has passed through Harrisburgh for the eastern market, *eight thousand one hundred and fifteen head of cattle.* These cattle, we understand, will bring upon an average $55 per head, making them, in the aggregate, worth $449,325.—*Keystone.*

Proper Season for Cutting Grain.

It is a good practice to cut every kind of grain rather before it is fully ripe in the grain or the straws. In a *fine season*, some farmers cut their crops when they find the neck of the straw immediately under the ear, free of juice when twisted round between the finger and thumb, and do not wait until the lower part of the stems are dry and yellow, because they find in such a season the straw to die from the ear downward. In a *bad season*, on the other hand, the lower part of the stem first becomes yellow and dry; after which, of course, the crop is not allowed to stand, for in such a season the ear never becomes mature, having less absorptive power, whilst the vitality of the root is early destroyed by the combined effects of bad weather and an ungenial state of the soil.—*Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.*

From the Farmers' Cabinet.

Application of Lime to Soils.

Read before the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, April 7, 1841.

Lime has long been regarded by farmers in certain sections of our country, and cultivating districts, as a most valuable agent. Stiff and tenacious soils are greatly benefited by its application, as is admitted by all who cultivate them. Whether the various chemical influences which have been assigned to its presence, are really those which constitute its virtue, I shall not inquire in this essay: I propose merely to submit some views that have occurred to me, which the plain practical farmer can fully appreciate, without the aid of chemistry or science, or their technicalities.

Clays and red shell soils are compact and tenacious, and are therefore greatly benefitted by an admixture of lime, as they are rendered more mellow or friable by its application; the color of the soil is also changed to a dark brown, and has a rich oily appearance. These combined influences give it a greater capacity for imbibing heat from the action of the sun, and this additional heat communicates an increased vegetative power; besides, the improved friability or mellowness of the soil gives greater facilities to the fibrous roots of plants to shoot further into it, and hence they obtain a larger supply of nourishment or food. Its capacity for absorbing moisture is also greatly increased, because, for the reasons above stated, the plastic properties of a stiff soil are removed, and moisture, either from rain or dew, is more freely admitted and absorbed; and having penetrated deeper into the soil, is retained, as if by a sponge, for a longer period. Farmers who are familiar with stiff soils, know full well that they will not admit heat nor absorb moisture so readily as those which are lighter, and the latter do not bake and become so hard and dry as the former—besides, a purely clay soil is always cold at a short distance below the surface.

Such soils, so improved, have increased capacity for imbibing heat from the action of the sun by day; and this heat is maintained for a longer period at night; and hence, a protracted evaporation or emission of heat is secured, which, acting upon the cool atmosphere of night, produces a greater amount of dew. The soil is therefore rendered capable of creating a larger supply of moisture—of imbibing more heat, and of receiving and retaining those agents of vegetation alternately, for a more protracted period. Dews are occasioned by a cool atmosphere coming in contact with the exhalations from the heated earth, or

vice versa, and hence a condensation of the aqueous particles: the dew-drop of evening is first seen upon a blade of grass at its highest point.

Heat and moisture are necessary to vegetation, and the more you can obtain of these agents for your plants, the more vigorously will vegetation be sustained. Lime, when applied to a stiff soil, renders it more friable, porous or mellow, and it becomes more easy to cultivate: the plough does not meet with the same resistance; the roots of the grass and weeds are more easily separated from the soil, and may therefore be more readily destroyed, and a thorough tillage or pulverization of the land is thereby greatly facilitated. Besides, we find that vegetation is most vigorous where the soil is adapted to secure the largest amount of these supplies; and consequently that soil which by nature or cultivation is capable of imbibing and retaining the largest amount of these indispensable elements, has the greatest capacity for producing vegetation. A sandy soil appears too porous to retain heat at night, to promote to any important extent a condensation of the atmosphere, and thus supply itself with sufficient moisture from dew—besides, it is too readily drained; while a clay or compact soil becomes indurated upon its surface, and heat from the sun cannot sufficiently penetrate it to be available for a like purpose; but when these are properly mixed and combined with other earths, such as lime, marl, or with manure, the soil opens its pores to receive the invigorating influence of the sun during the day, and at night the heated exhalations escaping from it, producing a greater amount of dew, supply the plants, nestled in its bosom, with necessary moisture from the pure and bounteous fountains of the atmosphere.

Some farmers think that lime is injurious to wheat land—that it makes the soil cold, and that their lands, when dressed with it, are more apt to produce mildewed grain than they were before it was applied. That this, in many instances, has appeared to be so, I do not doubt, because the soil, by its application, is rendered more productive, and therefore we have more grass, which, under our present system of sowing grass-seed with wheat, is injurious to that crop, as I have contended in a former paper. Tull, in his excellent Treatise on Blight, says, "Wheat being doubtless originally a native of a hot country, it requires by its constitution a considerable degree of heat to bring it to perfection; and if much of that degree of heat is wanting, it will be the weaker, and when the solar rays cannot reach the lower parts of the stalks, the lowest leaves and knots cannot do their office;" and hence the maturity of the plant is protracted, because "the lower parts of the stalks must receive the greater share of heat, being nearer the point of incidence of the sunbeams reflected by the ground." Being deprived of this genial and necessary heat, since it is shaded near the roots by grass, and being imbedded in too moist and cold a soil, it has not the power of elaborating its sap or evaporating its fluids, and is therefore slow in ripening; and hence the crop, becoming diseased, is frequently destroyed by mildew.

In the application of lime to land, much care and close observation is required, to produce the best results. The farmer should not be *too generous*: he should not forget that lime and earth constitute *mortar*, and therefore his care should be only to apply so much to his soil, if light, as will render it sufficiently compact to retain moisture and heat; for a sandy soil is composed of spherical particles, and is too readily ventilated and drained of its moisture, and being mixed with lime, the interstices being closed, the soil is greatly improved. After several years of experience and careful observation, I am convinced that lime, when applied to a sandy soil, renders it more compact and much more productive; and that manure, when applied to it after a dressing of lime, will have a much more lasting influence than it would have had before its application. Upon heavy soils, lime should be applied only in such proportions as will render it most mellow or friable: any thing beyond this, will be found to be injurious. It is not material, as I apprehend, whether it be put on in a hot or cold state, because it is soon cooled under the atmospheric influence after being slaked, and cannot be ploughed in after being spread before it becomes chilled. I usually apply it in the spring, when preparing for corn, the working of which, and the preparation of the land for subsequent crops, thoroughly mix it with the soil. I obtain the lime when ready to apply it, have it placed in a situation convenient for water, where it is immediately slaked; and as it falls, it is carted out and spread upon the land previously ploughed, which, after being harrowed, is struck out and planted. I have applied it in other ways, but the results were never so satisfactory.

I have been told by some farmers, that the greatest benefits from the use of lime on their land are exhibited in about *seven years* after its application; some say in *four years;* some contend that they have seen its effects the second year, and others say that they never saw any effect whatever from its application, although they put it on in generous quantities. Now, I verily believe all these statements to be true, and I account for this singular anomaly in the following manner. In the latter instance, the lime was ploughed in so deep that it was never mixed with the soil, and therefore produced no effect; and in the former, the admixture took place probably in one, four, or seven years after it was applied. In some cases, it is said, land has been injured by it. I am inclined to believe that in those cases the farmer has been too generous, and would recommend as a corrective, that he plough deeper, and thereby mix more earth with his lime. He will thence have the advantage of a deeper soil. As the quantity best adapted to improve most soils, I would recommend from forty to fifty bushels unslaked to the acre. I have found excellent results on sandy, clayey, and loamy soils, from the application of that quantity. As I have never farmed limestone or red shell soils, I cannot advise respecting them.

I therefore repeat, mix your soil well with the lime which you may put upon it—pulverize it thoroughly—destroy all natural vegetation, if you wish to raise naturalized crops—exercise a sound judgment as to time and method, and you will seldom have reason to complain, in this part of Pennsylvania, at least, either of an ungrateful soil, or an unfavorable climate.

KENDERTON SMITH.

The Flowers of Summer.

In writing our sketches of the flower garden, we have not had leisure to examine what we said in our *first volume* on the same subjects; and possibly some things may be repeated.

Pæonia is a splendid genus, and 17 species were known in 1829. The single flowers are gone in a few days, but the double are more durable. The earliest kind that we have seen is *P. tenuifolia*, which spreads through the ground, and in a few years forms a stool of several feet in diameter—flowers single, of the brightest crimson

Soon after appears *P. moutan*, a shrub from China, growing to the height of three feet in England, and attaining the same stature in this climate. A well grown "tree" (for so it is called) may be three feet or more across, presenting a magnificent display in all its varieties that have come under our notice, though the flowers vary in color. It is hardy, and starts to grow very early in the spring.

P. officinalis was introduced from Switzerland in 1548, and has spread into some fine varieties. The double sorts are the common crimson, the rosy, and the whitish, or the *albicans*. Sabines crimson is one of the finest of the single sorts.

This plant and *P. corallina* are the only two species credited to Europe, the eastern side of that continent having furnished most of the species. *P. albiflora* (called the Chinese) though herbaceous, sometimes attains the height of 4 feet, and is very showy. Four double varieties of this species are now blooming in our garden, viz: Humei, Whitleii, fragrans, and Reeveeii—the last, a blush color, fading after it opens. This species grows freely from seeds, springing up in many parts of the garden, but requiring several years to bring them into bloom.

The glutinous locust *(Robinia viscosa)* produces its pink flowers in abundance; and but few trees are more ornamental. It increases sufficiently from its horizontal roots. It is a native of the Southern States, though hardy here; and is classed with timber trees, sometimes growing 40 feet high, according to Elliott. In this northern land, however, it has the habit of a shrub—10 or 15 feet high.

Philadelphus. This genus of six or eight species, produces only white flowers. *P. hirsutus* is much taller than *P. coronarius*, though Loudon only marked it 3 feet high! The flowers are also much larger and whiter, but scarcely so fragrant. The variety called "double flowering," has not a tenth of its flowers double. Another called "nanus" is hardly worth cultivating. Both these varieties belong to *P. coronarius*, which is a native of Europe.

The flowering ash *(Ornus europæa)* at the height of 5 feet bloomed with us this season for the first time. The flowers are white, very small, and grow in panicles.

The *Iris* is finely represented in this month. A large kind with light blue flowers, is remarkable for its delicacy; and appears to be a variety of *I germanica*. Four tall sorts with yellow flowers also shine out. While most of the species exhibit their blossoms conspicuously on their summits, one called the blue Russian, hangs its flag half mast high—down among the leaves. Two bulbous species from Spain (the Spanish and the English) have run into many varieties—25 of each kind have been advertised; but though some of the Spanish Iris, are beautiful, others have a lurid or dingy aspect, and are not worthy of cultivation. All the sorts that we have seen of the English Iris however, are splendid.

Wistaria speciosa, a twining shrub, with blue purple flowers in dense racemes, is a native of the South, but endures our winters. It deserves a place among fine plants.

Spiræa aruncus, 4 feet high, is very showy; for though its white flowers are small, they are very abundant Its inflorescence is also singular. In our opinion, it is finer than any herbaceous species from the eastern continent: and a worthy congener of the American variety of *S. lobata*.

Dracocephalum ruyschianum resembles the Hyssop, but its flowers are a fine rich blue. It is an old inhabitant of the gardens.

Jasminum humile is the only species of the genus that succeeds here in the open border. It is also sometimes damaged by the winter; but when the frosts are not very severe, its yellow star-like flowers make a pleasing display in the following season. It is probably a native of Italy.

We have two varieties of *Chionanthus virginicus* now in flower both nearly of the same age, but the broad leaved kind is the taller, with fewer blossoms. The narrow leaved variety is loaded with bloom. This is the white Fringe Tree.

The fine purple flowers of *Verbascum purpureum* may be seen by early risers, but they begin to shrivel as soon as the sun shines out with power.

For Lilies, Pinks, Roses, &c. see New Genesee Farmer Vol. 1.

Spurious Ruta Baga Seed.

Messrs. Editors—Last season one of our merchants bought a quantity of ruta baga seed, and sold it out to a number of farmers in this vicinity. It came up well, and the plants appeared like genuine till after the second hoeing, when the roots were about as large as a man's finger, the tops then all branched out and run up to seed; so that the crops were an entire failure, much to the disappointment and loss of the farmers.

On inquiry, it was ascertained that the seed was raised from small ruta bagas, and was surrounded or mixed with mustard when growing.

Now, I wish to ask whether the mustard caused the degeneracy of the ruta baga seed, and if not, what did? If you, or your correspondents can explain this matter, it may be of service to others. We farmers are, at best, slow enough to adopt any new article or system of cultivation; and when failure or disappointment occurs, it often tends to check, if not entirely

prevent, the introduction of valuable improvements. Some of those who sowed the above seed, had never attempted growing ruta bagas before; and this failure has discouraged them so that they will not try again soon.

Respectfully yours,

ERASTUS SKINNER.

Prattsburgh, N. Y., June 18, 1841.

Remarks—Several instances of disappointment, similar to the above, have come under our observation, within ten years past; and we have taken some pains to ascertain their cause, although we have not always succeeded to our own satisfaction. The different species of the genus *Brassica*, including the whole Cabbage and Turnip family, not only *mix with each other* very readily, but are very liable to *degenerate* from want of care in raising the seed, or other unfavorable circumstances. In reference to the case mentioned by our correspondent, we do not think the mustard was the cause of the evil, although we do not say it might not have been. Mustard (*Sinapsis*) is considered by the botanists, a different genus from the ruta baga; but it is of the same natural family, and bears such evident marks of relationship that it is more than probable they will mix, when in blossom together. But if this had been the cause of the difficulty, the plants would not all have run up to seed uniformly. We therefore conclude that the true cause was the other one alluded to—namely, *degeneracy*. It is stated that the seed was raised from *small roots*—perhaps from a crop that was not worth harvesting, and therefore left in the ground over winter, and allowed to go to seed—and it is not certain that the process of degeneration had not been in operation several years. At all events, it is well known that the greatest care is necessary in raising all kinds of turnip seeds, as well as that it be raised under favorable circumstances; and as more care is usually bestowed on this business in England, together with a more favorable climate, it is generally found that imported seed produces better roots than that raised in this country.

The Weather--the Crops--Harvest Prospects.

The longest and most severe season of drought ever known before harvest in this section of country, has been experienced this season, and we believe the same may be said of most parts of the United States and Canada For about six weeks, scarcely enough rain fell in this vicinity to moisten the surface of the earth, or to encourage the hearts of its cultivators. Just one week ago, however, there commenced a succession of the most fruitful showers that can be imagined; and all nature now rejoices under their reviving influence. About 10 days since, we passed over a part of this and several of the adjoining counties, and it was truly melancholy to witness the suffering crops, and to hear the mournful complaints of the farmers. And truly many crops have suffered, past recovery. Grass, of course, is very light. Oats and barley the same. Corn that was planted early, and on rather moist soil, looks well, but some pieces are entire failures. Wheat is generally light, and must fall somewhat short of an average crop, although we think it will be better than many have represented. Potatoes came up slowly, and are very backward, but there is still time for them to recover. Beet and carrot seeds, sown early, have mostly done well, but those sown later have generally failed, as is always the case in dry weather.

The latest accounts from other parts of the country, form a cheering contrast with those received two weeks ago.

"The New York Express states, on the authority of personal observation during an extensive tour, in the most productive parts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, that the appearance of the fields of wheat, rye and oats, promises an abundant harvest."

"The Richmond (Virginia) Star says—A great deal of wheat has been cut, and we rejoice to understand, is of a very promising character. Indeed the harvest promises well. The probability is, that flour, the great staple will be very low during the coming year—and that is no slight comfort to poor people."

"The Albany Morning Atlas says:—The crops throughout the country, generally, are represented as promising. Though in some parts we notice there may be a falling off, yet the average will be a good one."

The Fort Wayne (Indiana) Sentinel says:—"The season here has been remarkably backward, but crops are now coming on finely. Wheat never bid more fair for an abundant harvest. Oats and grass are equally promising. Corn is more backward, owing to the wet and cold weather about planting time. Some did not come up well, but we have had fine weather for several days, and it has grown astonishingly."

Wheat Prospects.—We have the most flattering accounts from all portions of our country, of the prospect of a plentiful harvest. An unusual quantity of wheat was sown last fall, and its appearance now indicates a great yield.—*Huron (Ohio) Adv.*

The Painesville (Ohio) Telegraph, of a late date, says:—

"Farmers may now obtain seventy-five cents cash, for wheat, in our streets. For Oats, 25 cents; potatoes, 16 cents.

These advanced and advancing prices, and sales for cash, are encouraging to our farmers, and inspire all with fresh hopes of better times. The prospect now is, that notwithstanding former fears, the present will be a season of great abundance."

The Crops.—The Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph says:—"Our farmers have begun in earnest their haymaking, though much of the grass appears, from the backwardness of the spring, to be yet growing. The crop generally, is as good as in any ordinary season; and should the weather enable it to be housed without injury, the supply of this staple production, which it really is here, will be equal to the demand of the customary prices."

The accounts from the western portion of Maryland are decidedly favorable to the growing crops. In Frederick they had refreshing rains last week. The last Uniontown (Pa.) Democrat had a paragraph complaining of the drought, but its complaint was cut short by copious rains which commenced falling on Monday.

The Savannah Republican has intelligence from the interior of Georgia, that the promise of the coming corn crop, now considered as half secure—is good, the wheat in Upson county, where the harvest is commencing, very good, the cotton crop, rather poorly for the present.

The (New Haven, Con.) Farmers Gazette, of June 25, says:—

"If fine weather, and an abundance of it, can have a beneficial effect on the crops, there is reason to believe that our farmers will this year have no cause of complaint. The frequent and copious showers of the past week have had a most happy effect on the vegetation of this neighborhood, and dissipated the fears of those who have been disposed to distrust the goodness of Him who has promised that the earth shall yield food sufficient for man and beast. We are told that in consequence of the rain of one day last week, the price of *hay* was reduced two dollars. Except in some upland meadows where the drought was particularly severe, it is supposed that the crop of hay in this vicinity will be as heavy as an average of several years past."

Sowing Corn for Fodder.

The severity of the drought at the present time, threatens to diminish greatly the crop of mowing grass the present season. Red clover is now putting forth its full bloom, while the stalk is not more than ten or twelve inches high, instead of twenty-four inches, which it ought to be. The fox tail, or timothy as it is generally termed, is now shooting out its head, while the stalk, on dry soils, is scarcely a foot high, when in favorable seasons it would be two and a half feet. There is great reason, I think, to apprehend that the crop of mowing grass will be diminished one half.—The season is so far advanced, that moderate rains, even now, could not, I think, retrieve the crop.

To the farmer who has a large stock to sustain through another winter season, and whose calculations for a competent supply of food for them, are based on the certainty of a good, fair, average crop of mowing grass, the present prospect, I think, must cause much anxiety; and should the drought continue, even a little longer, it may also seriously affect our root culture. In this state of things, I consider it an act of prudence to look about us, and see what remedial measures, if any, we can resort to.

In the course of my experience I have known occasionally just such a state of things. I have known not only just such, but much more pressing necessities to exist; and the best remedial course I have ever pursued, has been to sow a crop of corn, *broad cast*, as soon as the deficiency of the hay crop had become certain.

A small amount of good ground thus cultivated, will produce a very great amount of excellent fodder. I have sown from one acre to six acres. The product will be prodigious—several tons per acre.

My practice has been to sow two and a half bushels good seed corn per acre on the furrows before harrowing; then to drag it thoroughly the same way it was ploughed. The seed will fall mostly into the furrows, and being well dragged will thus be deep enough to have strength of root sufficient to sustain a tall stalk. I have tried different quantities of seed. The results from the quantity named above, I have found most satisfactory. With this quantity the stalks will stand so thick as to grow up tall and slender. Cattle will consume them entirely.

One, by no means unimportant item in the value of this crop is, there will ordinarily be found quite a quantity of small ears of corn—much of it ripe—a full sufficiency for stock which has been accustomed to a moderate feeding of grain during the winter season.

To harvest the crop, the sickle is used most advantageously. When cut, the stalks should be bound in small bundles, and be set up to cure in small stouts; and when stacked for winter, let it be stacked as at the South, around a stack pole, only the length of a sheaf from the pole. In this case the butts, or bottom end of the stalk, will all be exposed to the air, and the process of curing will be gradual and safe. It must be remembered that it is an exceedingly succulent stalk, and is cut green, and will need care and time to safely cure it. I have lost a large quantity by heating, after I considered it cured, by putting it into a large stack, so as to exclude the air.

Another benefit of this crop is, if sown about this time, it can be followed by wheat in the fall. It can be cut and taken from the ground in good season to sow wheat. I have had turf ground turned over, sowed with corn, and found it in a more satisfactory condition for wheat, than when summer fallowed.—The ground has been kept damp and moist by the shade of the corn, and the turf has been sufficiently decomposed. A single ploughing after the corn is cut off, is all that is needed for sowing.—*Rochester Daily Democrat.*

A FARMER.

The following remarks, by professor Dewey, were suggested by an article on this subject in our last.

Killing Rats.

Thenard has proposed sulphuretted hydrogen. The question is, how can it be applied? Use a tubulated retort, containing all the materials except the sulphuric acid. When the neck of the retort has been surrounded with mortar in the rat's hole, the sulphuric acid is to be turned in through the tubulure, and the stopple immediately inserted. The gas will then pass into the hole, and to the lower parts, as its specific gravity is a little greater than that of oxygen gas, and about one-fifth heavier than atmospheric air. While the gas is very fatal to animals it is not so to man, at least to near the same extent. Chemists often breathe considerable of it. Probably no danger would result from using a common retort, the neck of which should be *mortared* in the hole expeditiously. It is more probable that a worse evil would result from the death of numbers of rats in an inaccessible place. The existence of the sulphuretted hydrogen will be known by its *offensive odours*, which is that of *putrifying eggs*. If the rats cannot escape, they will doubtless be poisoned. If they can escape by means of their various passages under ground, they will flee with all rapidity from so noisome and fetid an intruder as this gas. This effect is as readily produced by the beating of a drum in the cellar, without any exposure to a substance so offensive, and at a much cheaper rate.

C. D.

Locust Trees in the West.

The Peoria, Ill., Democratic Press, in an interesting manner, shows the great profits of cultivating this tree. It is of advantage to cultivate it in any section of the U. S.; but here on our prairies, where so much is said of the scarcity of timber, it is worthy of much attention. Besides being of most rapid growth, it furnishes one of the most durable kinds of timber; and if rail-fences are to be used, (which we trust will not be generally,) the farmer will find it for his interest to give immediate attention to its culture. The Press makes the following estimate:

Prairie, 10 acres, at $3 per acre,	$30
Rails and putting up a fence round do.	65
Seed and attention to nursery,	20
Breaking up prairie, putting it in order, and setting out seeds,	40
Subsequent attention to same, fence, etc.	35
At 6 per cent. compound interest [illegible] $190—in ten years will nearly double, making	380
Deduct this from 6,400 trees, 12 years old, say at only 50 cent each	3,200
Leaves a net profit of	$2,820—

If we remember right, on the old homestead in Conn., they used to get $1 per cubic foot for this tree for ship-building; so that the estimated value of the trees at 12 years old may be considered quite low.

The following are the instructions of the editor for its cultivation, who says he is qualified by experience to give advice. He significantly remarks:

"*You'll begin this spring.* The locust is raised either from the seed or suckers; but as the former mode is best adapted to our present purpose, we shall confine our remarks to it. Select a rood and a half or two roods of ground that has been under cultivation several years, and which is of a rich loamy soil, neither too wet nor too dry; put it in fine condition, and having procured the seed, in order to make them vegetate freely, pour upon them boiling water and let them soak a few hours. Then sow them in drills three or four feet apart, and two or three inches distant in the drills, covering them nearly as thickly as you would corn. But, we would have you bear in mind that this should be done while the earth is moist, and when done the whole should be passed over with a roller of sufficient weight to press together the earth so as to favor the retention of moisture which will accelerate the germination of the seed. If these directions are strictly adhered to, the seed will come up as certainly and regularly as beans, and in many cases the young trees will attain the height of four feet the first season. Care should be taken that they be kept free from weeds, and they may remain in their seeding location two years. At the end of this time, transplant them to the ground designed for the purpose, and which must, during the time the seedlings occupy their place in the nursery, be enclosed, broken up and prepared for their reception. There is no difficulty in transplanting them, and where the roots are taken up carefully it is a rare case to see a tree die. To give the above number of trees in the 10 acres they must be set 8 by 8½ feet apart. In about two years after they are set out, the ground will afford a superior pasture to which it may be applied without detriment to the trees."

"But, you'll say we have made no allowance for *paper calculation*. True, we will therefore now throw in, to make up for that objection, the ten acres of land with the locust stumps, which will be of immense value for a new growth of trees, that will follow without a nursery, and with less care, more certainty and greater rapidity, than the first *crop*, at the same time affording an almost inexhaustible source for locust suckers."

The Fruits of the Soil.

The statistics accompanying the returns of the last census show, that the sixteen millions of people who live within the limits of the United States, possess lumber to the value of upwards of eleven millions of dollars, which, with brick and stone of an incalculable amount, constitute the materials for their dwellings. The income of their orchards which grow around those dwellings is upwards of six millions of dollars in value. They had more than twenty-six millions of pounds of wool to convert into broadcloths, blankets, and hosiery, &c., with which to shelter their persons from the inclemency of the weather, more than a thousand million of pounds of cotton to manufacture into various useful and necessary garments, and more than three hundred thousand pounds of silk for elegant and fancy dresses. The amount of their flax and hemp united, was nearly a million of tons.

For the food that was to sustain and nourish them, they had, the last year, more than 73 millions bushels of wheat, equal to more than 14 millions of barrels of wheat flour, a rare article with those who subdued and settled this domain. They had also more than seventeen millions of rye; upwards of six millions of buckwheat, and three millions of bushels of barley. The value of the poultry that strolled about the yards and enclosures, was more than nine millions of dollars. The number of swine was upwards of twenty millions, and the number of sheep more than nineteen millions.

These people of the United States had the last year, more than 300,000 bushels of Indian corn, and more than ninety-nine million bushels of potatoes, and upwards of thirteen millions neat cattle, which furnished them milk, butter and cheese, &c. to the value of more than thirteen millions of dollars. They had at their command the labor of more than three millions horses and mules, and upwards of an hundred and six millions bushels of oats, and nine millions of tons of hay, on which to feed these and their other cattle. To sweeten whatever seemed acid or bitter to the taste, they had more than two hundred and eighty million pounds of sugar. Their land yielded to them, for their indulgence, more than seventy-seven million pounds of tobacco, and upwards of two hundred and seven thousand gallons of wine with which to cheer their hearts. Such is the income of the soil only; and yet with all this income they are over head in debt. The public debts alone, in a time of profound peace, are estimated at near two millions of dollars.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

The Silk Business in Pennsylvania.

On Saturday last, we visited the extensive cocooneries owned by Judge Blythe and Maj. Sneively.—These enterprising gentlemen have three cocooneries in the vicinity of our borough "in the full tide of successful experiment," and by their estimate they are now feeding between four and five millions of silk worms. As yet the worms are all healthy and doing well, and we trust these gentlemen will meet with the most perfect success in their enterprise, as it will have a tendency to encourage others to go into the business. We have also, since visited the cocooneries of Wm. Bell and the Rev. John Winebrenner, and in the building of the latter gentleman, we saw a large number of his worms spinning, having come to maturity and spun their cocoons in three weeks, notwithstanding they are called four weeks' worms. In regard to the durability of Pennsylvania silk, we can speak from experience. The writer of this article has worn a figured satin vest for two seasons and has it on now for the third, and the service it has gone through has not been of the ordinary kind: yet it is neither worn through at the pockets nor frayed at the arm holes. We sincerely hope that the business may go on and prosper until we are able to manufacture all silk goods worn in this country.—*Keystone. (Harrisburg, Pa.)*

Protection Against Drought.

In tillage, the best protection against drought that can be conveniently practiced to a great extent, is frequently stirring the earth, so as to keep it light and loose. In this way, the earth at the surface is in many small particles, which serve as a non-conductor of moisture, and retains it below, where the roots obtain a supply.

On the contrary, when the earth is hard and compact, the moisture is readily conducted off through it, even to a great depth in a very dry time. As an illustration, if one end of a long bar of iron be put into a fire, the heat will readily pass to the other end; but if that bar be cut into pieces of one inch or less in length, and laid along in the manner of a bar, the pieces would touch in some places, and in others there would be a small space between them; and on heating one end, the other would not be effected, as the heat would not pass but a small space through the pieces.

Again, we will suppose that a fire of intense heat be made on a block of iron, that is four feet square, and ten feet high, the body of iron would fast become heated downward, even to the bottom. Now, if that iron should be cut or broken into fine pieces, and a body of iron formed of these pieces, of the same size as the block, and a fire of like degree of heat made thereon, the fire would work down slowly, after penetrating a small distance through the many particles, and the air intervening between them. We give this as the theory. It is the practice, as in all other things, that we rely on as the foundation of true science.

There is in a dry time, a great quantity of moisture in the earth, that is continually rising and passing off in evaporation; and if this evaporation can be prevented, in a great measure by a non-conductor, of moisture at the surface, the plants will suffer comparatively but little. This is abundantly shown in practice.

Those who have not witnessed from experiments and observations the advantages of fine loose earth on the surface, as a protection of plants against the drought, would not be likely to suppose its effects so great as it is, though the theory is plausible and reasonable. Corn and other vegetables that have been well hoed in extremely dry times, have flourished well, while some parts left for experiment, were nearly destroyed by drought.

We noticed the powerful effects of this protection last season. We cultivated a few acres, mostly dry land, and the drought was severe indeed. Where the soil was frequently stirred and kept light and loose on the top, there was a constant moisture a short distance from the top; but where the earth remained unmoved it dried to a great depth.

A narrow strip, running across the piece, was left for turnips, and remained unploughed. On this the soil became dry below the usual depth of ploughing, and the weeds were almost dead for want of moisture, while at the side, weeds of the same kind in the the edge of the ploughed ground, were fresh and vigorous, and the soil was dry only a few inches on the surface.

Where some grain was sowed, the earth was dry down six or seven inches; while by the side of it, where the soil was often stirred, it was dried down only three or four inches. And in this latter case, the moist earth had a good degree of moisture, while the former contained but little.

On this subject an intelligent cultivator observed, that he would rather have six men among lands, stirring the soil to keep it loose and fine, in a severe drought, than to have the same number of men engaged in watering the plants.—*Yankee Farmer.*

The Duty to Labor.

'The world owes me a good living, and I'll have it,' says some blackleg, as he finishes a luxuriant repast; 'here, landlord, another bottle of your prime Madeira!' Half a dozen empty-headed fops, who sit gazing on him, by stealth, in silent admiration, hail the sentiment with a shout of applause: 'That's it! The world owes us a good living and we'll have it!—landlord, more wine here! 'we won't go home till morning.' Let's go it while we are young. Who cares for the expense?' The consequence of this is, the pilfering of money drawers, the ignominious loss of employment genteel loaferism, and so on, until one of these enterprising gentlemen, in eager pursuit of the 'good living' the world owes him, puts the wrong man's name to a check, or in some kindred way gets a ticket for the marble palace at Sing-Sing, where the State provides 'a living' for those it considers deserving, but not just such a one as consists with their own estimate of their exalted merits.

The great error in this case is in the original maxim. It is false and detestable. 'The world owes you a living?' How owes? Have you earned it by good service? If you have, whether on the anvil, or in the pulpit, as a toiler or a teacher, you have acquired a just right to a livelihood. But if you have eaten as much as you have earned, or—worse still—have done little or no good in the world, the world owes you nothing. You may be worth millions, and able to enjoy every imaginary luxury without care or effort; but if you have done nothing to increase the sum of human comforts, instead of the world owing you a living, as fools have babbled, you are morally a bankrupt and a beggar.

Mankind are just awaking to a consciousness of the duty resting on every man to be active and useful in his day and in his sphere. All are not called to dig or hew—to plough or plane—but every man has a sphere of usefulness allotted him by Providence, and is unfaithful to his high trust if he deserts it for idle pomp or heedless luxury. One man may be fitted by nature and inclination for an artisan, another for a sailor, and a third for a merchant; but no man was ever born, fitted only to be an idler and a drone.—Those who become such are the victims of perverse circumstances, and a deplorably false education.

"But has not a rich man a *right* to enjoy his wealth?" Most certainly: We would be the last to deprive him of it. He has a natural and legal right to possess and enjoy it in any manner not injurious to others, but he has no moral right to be useless because he has superior means of being useful. Let him surround himself with all the comforts and true luxuries of life; let the masterpieces of art smile on him in his galleries, and the mighty minds of all ages speak to him from his library. Let Plenty deck his board, and

the faces of those he loves gather joyously around it. Let him possess in abundance, the means of satisfying every pure and just desire of his nature, and become wiser, nobler, larger in soul than his less fortunate neighbor; but let him never forget—as if properly trained he never can—that it is his solemn duty to be useful to his fellow creatures, especially to the depressed and suffering—to labor for their benefit, and suffer, if need be, for their elevation.

The servile idolatry with which Ignorance and Vulgarity have looked up to Power and Wealth—the hosannas which the trampled millions have sung before the cars of conquerors and other scourges of the earth, are fading and flitting forever. In the twilight which succeeds this gross darkness there comes a season of anarchy when men having lost faith in the jugglies which once blinded and bound them, resolves to believe nothing, to decry and prostrate all who rise below the lowest level. Now the laborer with his sinewa returns hatred for the contempt once cast upon him, and says, 'What good is there in any thing but manuel labor? Away with all else! Those whose labor is chiefly mental are deceivers and moths!' But this is a transitory ebullition. The world soon learns to respect its benefactors in whatever sphere, and to realize that he who truly and honestly exerts himself in some department of useful effort may justly claim a brotherhood with all who toil, make and earn. Let the rich cease to look down on the poor—the merchant on the porter; let each respect the dignity of Man, whether in his own person or in that of his less fortunate brother. Let haughtiness and pride on one side, and envy, jealousy and hatred, with their train of direful consequences, will vanish from the other, and all animated by a common kindness, will move forward in concord to the attainment of the highest good. —*Selected.*

The Flower Garden Cultivated by the Ladies.

A neat Flower garden in front of the farm house, is proof that the farmer's wife and daughters are industrious and refined. It is proof that the work within doors is well performed: for it is never the case that disorder and thriftlessness reside within, while the garden—tended by female hands—is neat and flourishing. This out-door labor gives bloom to the cheeks, vigor to the whole frame, cheerfulness to the disposition, and general efficiency.

Fair and gentle woman is never in a better school than when busying her fingers and twining her affections around the fair daughters of Flora. There she mingles with beauties whose tongues never utter envy or malice, and whose ears are deaf to every idle or sinful word. There the lovely and innocent speak to her of the more lovely and innocent One who delineates their graceful forms and paints their rich and varied colors. Purer, richer, better, are the teachings of the shooting blade and opening flower, than come from the musings of a listless mind, the pages of romance, or the gossip of corrupted society. The seeds of health, and purity, are in the soil on which the pink and primrose grow, and those who labor to procure the fragrance of the latter, will taste the delicious fruit which the former bear.

Fear not, ye busy wives and daughters, that the care of a small flower garden will be a burthen, rendering more arduous the labors of the kitchen, the dairy room and the needle. For the invigorating exhalations of the freshly turned soil, the draughts of pure oxygen which will be found among your plants when the warm sun is expanding their foliage, the variety of exercise which the garden gives to body and mind, together with the pleasure derived from the beauty and fragrance of your flowers, will furnish more strength than the labors of the garden will exhaust.—*New England Farmer.*

Leisure Days.

By these we mean days in which the care of the crop does not require attention—days when the farmer can look about him and turn his hand to some odd job. Usually there are several such days in June, and the manner they are spent is no small moment.

Of course it is not in our power to tell you what is to be done on your particular place—for on one farm a few rods of stone fence is to be built; on another an underdrain is to be completed; on a third the ditches require attention, &c. &c. But at these times keep a sharp look out for manure making. The swine must have frequent supplies of the raw material, and leaves, soil, muck, &c. must be deposited near the hog yard *now*, so that in the busy days of haying, something may be thrown in, and your hogs not left without means of doing their proper work. These days for white washing, for cleaning up around the house and barn, for seasonable repairs, and the like, are among the most profitable of the season. We class them under the head of leisure days, but they should be far from days of idleness: more of the profits of husbandry is obtained from the good judgment and perseverance with which improvements and plans are executed; (we mean the gradual implements which the good farmer will have an eye to, and will carry on at times when the cost will be but little)—more of the real profits of farming turns upon these than upon the ordinary crops of the farm. Where soil and manure are alike, one man can obtain as good a crop as another, or nearly so; the skill required is not so much that of planting and hoeing, as of increasing the manure heap, increasing the depth of the soil; protecting the dry lands from drought, and draining those that are too wet; the mixing of soils and suiting the manures to the soils and crops to which they are applied. These are the important matters: and many of them deserve attention at this season of the year.—*Ib.*

What should Parents do with their Boys?

Many parents have sons, whom, when they arrive at years of discretion, they are uncertain what to do with. For instance, a respectable mechanic has a good, stout, hearty, well disposed son, whom he wishes to bring up respectably. If he is in easy circumstances, he some how or other seems to think that his son must be brought up to some higher business than a mechanic. He therefore concludes that he must send him to college, and make him a lawyer, a doctor, or a clergyman, and the honest well meaning parent labors hard to earn money to pay the expenses of a collegiate education, for the purpose of making him *respectable*, to make him take a higher rank in the world than that of a mechanic. Here is a great mistake. When the boy leaves college, what is he to do? He is then just qualified for nothing. He turns pedagogue for awhile. He bents learning into the youthful progeny; but few, very few, think of pursuing the business of a school master as a permanent profession. After continuing it for a year or two, he quits it, and commences the study of one of the learned professions. Here are three or four years spent in preparing to become a professional man, and at much additional expense to his father. He at last is admitted to the bar, or receives a degree of M. D., or is licensed to preach. The next thing is to get a living by the profession he has chosen, and this is not so easy a matter. All the learned professions are full to overflowing, and there seems to be no room for new beginners. The consequence is, that the young aspirant for eminence, drags along, without getting business enough to pay the rent of an office. Year after year he toils, or would toil, if he had any thing to do, without making half enough to pay his own expenses. To be sure, there are some, whose superior intellect and commanding talents will enable them to rise at once to eminence, and to command a business which will render them independent; but these cases are few and far between.

When such do occur, the superiority of mental power will shine out beforehand, and should be fostered. But the propensity which some mechanics have of bringing their sons up at college to make them more *respectable*, we think to be a great error. It is injuring a son more than it is benefitting him, unless some extraordinary mental energy displays itself in the youth. He goes through college, and thence,

"Proceeding soon a graduated dunce,"

he is just fitted for—what? He has spent the best part of his youthful days, in qualifying himself for a profession from which he cannot gain a living, or at least a very scanty one.

In our humble opinion, as the professions now are, we should say to mechanics, and indeed to professional men, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, give your sons a good education, and then put them as apprentices to some respectable mechanical business. They will then as soon as their time of apprenticeship is expired, be independent, capable of earning an honest living at once. The profession of a mechanic is daily becoming more and more respectable, thanks to the good sense and good judgment of the present age, and it can no longer be thrown out as a mark of reproach, you are a mechanic, or the son of a mechanic. It is on the contrary an honor.

As the question has been recently discussed among a few mechanics, what they should do with their sons, we would repeat, give them a good education and then bring them up as mechanics or farmers, if you wish to ensure them a comfortable, honorable, and independent living and station in society.—*Boston Transcript.*

A Gem.—"Carbonic acid, water, and ammonia, contain the elements necessary for the support of animals and vegetables. The same substance are the ultimate products of the chemical processes of decay and putrefaction. All the innumerable products of vitality resume, after death, the original form from which they sprung. And thus death—the complete dissolution of an existing generation—becomes the source of life for a new one."—*Liebig.*

Culture of Buckwheat.

Dry light land is most suitable for buckwheat; but when that has been awarded for a number of years and then ploughed but once, a great crop cannot be expected. Something may be obtained this year and a greater harvest will follow in the second year. Any ground that bore beans, potatoes, or corn last year, and for which you have no manure to spare this season will yield a good harvest. We sow the seed from the twenty-fifth of June to the fourth of July—sometimes the earliest sown produces best and sometimes the latest sown—it depends on the season, which no one can foretell. A neighbor of ours, Mr. E. Freeman, keeps one of his lightest fields on purpose for buckwheat. In the spring he sows rye on the field, and in the last part of June he ploughs in his rye with his horse plough and sows his buckwheat on the furrow. By this practice he is bringing a thin soil gradually to fertility at trifling expense. He took off a fine crop of buckwheat last season, and he uses the straw for fodder for his cattle.—*Boston Cultivator.*

Pity is a passion proceeding from the misfortune of another. Envy is a passion proceeding from anothers success.—*Addison.*

Go Forth into the Fields.

Go forth into the fields,
Ye denizens of the pent city's mart;
Go forth, and know the gladness nature yields
To the care-wearied heart.

Leave ye the fevered daily
The jostling, eager, self-devoted throng;
Ten thousand voices, waked anew to life,
Call you with sweetest song.

Hark! from each fresh-clad bough,
Or blissful soaring in the golden air,
Bright birds with joyous music, bid you now
To spring's loved haunts repair.

The silvery gleaming rills,
Lure with soft murmurs from the grassy lea;
Or gaily dancing down the sunny hills,
Call loudly in their glee!

And the young wanton breeze,
With breath all odours from her blossomy chase,
In voice low whispering, 'mong the embowering trees,
Woos you to her embrace.

Go breathe the air of heaven,
Where violets meekly smile upon your way;
Or on some pine-crown'd summit, tempest driven,
Your wandering footsteps stray.

Seek ye the solemn wood,
Whose giant trunks a verdant roof uprear,
And listen, while the roar of some far flood
Thrills the young leaves with fear!

Stand by the tranquil lake,
Sleeping 'mid willowy banks of emerald dry,
Save when the wild bird's wings its surface break,
Chequering the mirror'd sky—

And if within your breast,
Hallow'd by nature's touch, one chord remain;
If aught save worldly honors find you blest,
Or hope of solid gain—

A strange delight shall thrill,
A quiet joy brood o'er you like a dove;
Earth's placid beauty shall your bosom fill,
Stirring its depths with love.

Oh, in the calm still hours,
The holy Sabbath hours, when sleeps the air,
And heaven and earth deck'd with her beauteous flowers,
Lie hush'd in breathless prayer.

Pass ye the proud fane by,
The vaunted aisles, by flaunting folly trod,
And 'neath the temple of uplifted sky,
Go forth and worship God [*Selected.*

Waterloo Woolen Factory.

MESSRS. EDITORS—This factory (cost and capital $80,000) makes about 6000 yards of dressed woolen cloth per month. Its annual consumption of wool is about 250,000 lbs.; the greater part of which is purchased from the farmers wagons at the factory.

On Saturday last, between 10 o'clock and 4, there was received there over 7000 lbs. of wool, the greater part of which was paid for in cloth. It was comprised of eighty different lots, and came from five of our neighboring counties, including Seneca. For the time being, the sales room was crowded with an intelligent, well dressed, rural population of men and women, many of the latter supporting in their arms those jewels, which the mother of the Gracchi * did boast of. Some half a dozen clerks had constant employment in measuring and cutting cloth, to say nothing of the brisk and busy duties of the wool sorters, or the more wordy, though the not less laborious task of the superintendent or of that very active director, friend Richard himself.

The cloth which this factory sells in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, affords but little profit at this time, owing to the depressed state of the market. But the home trade was perhaps never more profitable; and, what is better, it is daily increasing and extending. The interests of the wool grower and manufacturer, are fast becoming identical. Our shrewd, intelligent farmers find it better, far better, to give a liberal price to the manufacturer, who in return pays them well for their wool, than to buy the imported article at a lower price, when that very article strikes at their occupation, by destroying the market for their wool.

It is supposed by some woolen manufacturers that the minimum duty under the compromise law of 20 per cent. on imported woolens, is not protection enough for their cloth against the imported article. But when we reflect that this duty is to be paid in cash down, *argent comptant*, and that the taxes and extra expense of living to the English manufacturer, is more than another 20 per cent in favor of our manufacturers, we think, with some self denial and ordinary economy, they will not have to shut up shop.

'Tis true that capital is cheaper in England, and that their operatives do not get wages sufficient to enable them, like ours, to monopolize all the sirloin steaks of the market; but the countless number and enormous weight of their taxes, is more than an offset to our better living. S. W.

Waterloo, June 15th, 1841.

Devon Cattle.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I believe it is not generally known to our farmers that Mr. S. Vernon, of Roanoke, in the town of Stafford, Genesee Co., imported a fine Devonshire Bull in the summer of 1839. He was bred by Mr. Davy, *the celebrated breeder of North Devons*, in Devonshire, England, and selected by Mr. Hadley, of Stafford, (when on a visit to England,) a good judge of stock, and an intimate friend of Mr. Davy. Mr. Vernon holds him at the moderate price of $3 per cow, and I think he will prove a valuable acquisition to the graziers in Western New York.

Yours &c. W. GARBUTT.

Wheatland, June 18, 1841.

Monroe Co. Agricultural Society.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held June 2d., the following persons were apointed town committees for the present season.

Wheatland—John McVean, Jirah Blackmar, Ira Wood.

Chili—Jacob Strawn, Wm. Tone, John Tuller.

Riga—Dennis Church, Alfred Fitch, Charles Tenney.

Ogden—Wm. B. Brown, Jesse Harroun, John Goit.

Sweden—George Allen, Humphrey Parmer, Frederick T. Root.

Clarkson—John Bowman, David Forsyth, David Allen.

Parma—Abner Darling, L. W. Metcalf, Roswell Atchinson.

Greece—John Moxon, Nicholas Reed, Asa Rowe.

Gates—Matthias Garrett, Moses Dyer, Caleb Corsen.

Brighton—Gideon Cobb, Nathaniel Hayward, Hiram D. Colvin.

Henrietta—Hiram Smith, Joseph Williams, M. L. Angle.

Rush—Martin Smith, Jacob Clapp, Charles Chamberlain.

Mendon—Abner Cole, Thomas Wilcox, Henry Quimby.

Pittsford—Edward Wilbur, Alexander Vorhees, H. S. Potter.

Perrinton—Gideon Ramsdell, Zera Burr, A. Goodell.

Penfield—Henry Fellows, Daniel Fuller, Samuel Miller.

Webster—Byram Woodhull, Wm. Holt, Alpheus Crocker.

Irondequoit—S. Shepard, Allen T. Hooker, H. N. Langworthy.

Rochester—Lewis Brooks, Wm. Pitkin, A. Champion, George Whitney, Alexander Kelsey, E. Darwin Smith, Henry O'Reilly.

The duties of the town committees are, to obtain the names and collect the fees of members; examine crops offered for premiums and obtain certificates of the same; and attend to the general interests of the Society in the town. (Printed Circulars have been sent them.)

The Annual Fair and Exhibition of the Society will be held at Rochester, on Friday and Saturday the 15th and 16th days of October, 1841. The list of premiums, &c., will be printed immediately and sent to each of the officers and committee-men, and may be obtained at the Rochester Seed Store.

L. B. LANGWORTHY, *President.*

H. M. WARD, } *Secretaries.*
M. B. BATEHAM, }

Rochester, June, 1841.

ROCHESTER, Monday, July 1, 1841.

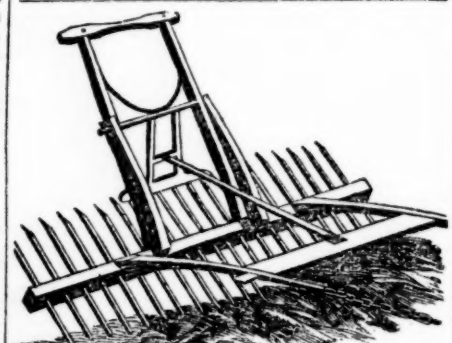
MONEY MARKET.

Specie,	par.	N. England Bank Notes,	par.
Eastern Drafts, 1 pr ct prem		Indiana, 10 a	dis.
Pennsylvania, 6 a 10	dis.	Illinois, 15 a	do.
Ohio, 10 a 12½	do.	United States, 20 a	do.
Michigan, 50	do.	New Jersey, 3 a 5	do.
Maryland, 6 a 10	do.	Canada, 7 a	do.
Susp's'n Bridge3 a 7	do.		

There is no alteration in the rate of uncurrent money.—The money market is at a stand still, and is rather tight.

NEW YORK MARKET—JUNE 28.

The Flour dealers have still further advanced their pretensions. Sales yesterday of common brands Genesee at 5,37½ a 5,50; Ohio round hoop, 5,25 a 5,31½; do. flat hoop, 5,3 ¼ a 5,37½; Michigan 5,12½ a 5,25; Georgetown and Howard st. 5,37½ a 5,50. The arrivals are light, and of many kinds the market is bare. The purchasers are confined to immediate wants Corn has arrived more freely, and sales of Southern have been made to the extent of 12,000 bushels, at 59 a 60c measure, and 61c weight, delivered; 1000 do. Northern at 62½ weight. The stock of Wheat is reduced, and 125c is generally demanded for Ohio. A parcel of 2000 bushels Long Island sold at 115c for milling. For Rye 61c was asked, but we heard of no sales. Small sales of Northern Oats at 44 a 45. No Southern Oats at Market.



REVOLVING HORSE RAKES,

OF the best construction, are manufactured by P. D Wright, State street Rochester—Price $8.
Also, Cultivators—Price, $6,50 to $10. July 1.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE, FLORIZEL.

FOR the information of those who may wish the stock of this celebrated horse, notice is hereby given, that he will stand for mares the ensuing season, at the stable of H. V. Weed, Geneseo; and also at the stable of the subscriber, in Groveland, where pasturage will be provided, and attention paid to mares from a distance.

May 15, 1841. C. H. CARROLL.

RUTA BAGA AND TURNIP SEEDS.

A Full and choice assortment of Ruta Baga and other Turnip Seeds, lately received from England, for sale at the Rochester Seed Store.

BATEHAM & CROSMAN.

June 1, 1841.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE YOUNG HENRY.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the above thorough bred Horse, raised by H. Woolsey, Long Island, and now owned by the subscriber, will stand at O Culver's, Brighton, Monroe co., and will be let to mares at fifteen dollars the season. Enclosed and good pasture will be provided, and all possible care and attention will be paid to mares brought from a distance and left with the horse; but no responsibility for accidents or escapes, should any occur.

Pedigree.

Young Henry was got by Henry, the competitor of Eclipse, out of Sandhole, by Eclipse. Young Henry is now 7 years old on the 4th of June next; he is a splendid figure, with his points finely developed, he is a dark sorrel, and somewhat over 16 hands high. For further particulars, apply to

OLIVER CULVER.

Brighton, Monroe Co., N. Y., May 20, 1841.

ROCHESTER SEED STORE--1841.

BATEHAM & CROSMAN, the proprietors of this well known establishment, respectfully inform the public that they have now on hand a general assortment of superior English and American SEEDS of the growth of 1840, and other articles in their line of business.

For the FARM—choice varieties of Corn, Grain, Grass, Clover, &c., and seeds for *Root Crops*, such as Mangel Wurtzel, Sugar Beet, Carrot, Ruta Baga, English Turnip, &c.

For the GARDEN—all the most valuable and approved kinds of esculent Vegetable SEEDS. Those which grow in greater perfection in Europe, are annually imported from England;—such as the different varieties of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Radish, Turnip &c. Onion seed is obtained from Wethersfield, and other articles are raised for this establishment with great care.

FLOWER SEEDS—about 200 varieties of the most beautiful and interesting kinds.—(Price 50 cents per doz. papers.)

ROOTS AND PLANTS—Choice kinds of Potatoes, Asparagus and Pie-plant roots, Cabbage, Cauliflower and other plants in their season.

TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS, of various kinds, for the Farm and Garden And a large collection of valuable BOOKS on subjects connected with farming and gardening, silk culture, &c.

SILK WORM EGGS—of different kinds, on hand in their season.

☞ CATALOGUES gratis on application. Merchants supplied with Seeds at wholesale, on liberal terms. Orders from a distance containing a remittance, or good city reference, will receive attention.

BATEHAM & CROSMAN.

Arcade Hall, Rochester, April 1, 1841.

ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FOR

THE NEW GENESEE FARMER, JULY 1, 1841.

WHEAT,	per bushel,	$ 1,08 a $ 1,12½	
CORN,	"	48	50
OATS,	"	31	
BARLEY,	"	37½	
RYE,	"	50	
BEANS, White,	"	62½	75
POTATOES,	"	18	20
APPLES, Desert,	"	50	
" Dried,	"	75	88
FLOUR, Superfine,	"	4,88	5,00
" Fine,	"	3,75	4,00
SALT,	"	1,50	
PORK, Mess,	"	10,00	11,00
" Prime,	"	9,00	10,00
BEEF,	"	4,00	4,50
POULTRY,	per pound,	8	
EGGS,	per dozen,	9	
BUTTER, Fresh,	per pound	10	12½
" Firkin,	"	8	9
CHEESE,	"	6	
LARD,	"	7	
TALLOW, Clear,	"	8	9
HIDES, Green	"	5	
SHEEP SKINS,	each,	87½	1,00
PEARL ASHES,	100 lbs.	5,00	
POT,	"	4,50	
WOOL,	pound,	25	35
HAY,	ton,	10,00	12,00
GRASS SEED,	bushel,	1,50	2,00
CLOVER,	"	6,00	
FLAX,	"	75	87½
PLASTER, (in bbls)	per ton,	6,00	
" bulk (at Wheatland)		3,50	

The market is very unsteady. The various reports in relation to the crops, have a tendency to render the prices very fluctuating. Wheat has advanced to quoted prices, and we have heard some lots being sold at prices still higher. The supply is small, and demand great. Flour for shipment, is up to 4,88, and 5,00, and is very brisk at that. Corn has advanced since our last. Oats have rather fallen off, if any thing. The Wool market is very lively, and great quantities are coming in. Hay has rather dropped off from what it was at one time since our last, but is now in demand at quoted prices.

* Her children—these are my jewels said the mother of the Gracchi.